The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2450. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PEACE.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena Restored to their Thrones.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF NAPOLEON III.

Return of the Two Emperors to their Capitals.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTRY.

Count Cavour Retires Disgusted with the Peace.

General Dissatisfaction with the French Emperor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, July 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of the 26th instant.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th, and at Liverpool the following evening.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 6 P. M. of the 14th.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 13th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 9:30 P. M. of Friday, the 15th.

The steamship *Jura* left Liverpool simultaneously with the *Europa*, for New-York direct.

The Peace of Villafranca.

The papers were mainly engaged in speculations upon the sudden conclusion of peace and its results.

Letters from Paris asserts that much discontent prevailed there in regard to the terms of peace, and the small result of war, although the peace itself gave general satisfaction.

The Paris *Siecle*, the organ of the French Liberals, is dissatisfied, and says France will have everything to begin in a few years if the minutest influence is suffered an abode in Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, the confederates of Austria.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had quitted the seat of war, and was *en route* for France. He was expected to proceed direct to St. Cloud, and defer his official entry into Paris till he makes it at the head of the army of Italy.

The Emperor and King of Sardinia arrived at Turin on the 15th, and, amid enthusiastic acclamations, were met by Prince CARIGNAN and Count CAVOUR.

The Emperor of Austria left Verona for Vienna on the morning of the 14th. His order of the day, published at Verona the 12th, says that Austria commenced the war for the maintenance of her sacred treaties, relying on the devotedness of her people, the bravery of her army, and on her natural allies. Not having found allies, Austria yields to an unfavorable political situation. The Emperor cordially thanks the people as well as the army, who have again shown that their Sovereign may confidently rely on their devotedness if any new struggles should arise.

The interview between the Emperors at Villafranca is said to have lasted nearly the whole day.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation by the Emperor announcing to the soldiers the basis of peace. It is to the following effect:

"The principal aim of the war is attained, and Italy will become for the first time a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but she will, nevertheless, be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian confederation. The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian Governments which have remained inactive, or which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord. Italy, henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to accuse should she not progress regularly in order and freedom. You will soon return to France. A grateful country will there receive with transports those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino, who in two months have freed Piedmont, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable war. Be proud then of your success—proud of the results obtained—proud especially of being the well beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation so long as she shall have a heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like you to defend them. NAPOLEON.

VALLEGGIO, July 12, 1859.

The preliminary conditions of the Treaty of peace are thus announced in the official Austrian Correspondence:

"Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, to which Austria accedes. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up. Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforto and the whole of Venetia remain Austrian possessions. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States. A universal amnesty is to be granted.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says three applications were made to the Emperor of Austria before he would consent to the Armistice. The overtures were made direct by NAPOLEON, for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrals.

The same correspondent says the Pope was burnt in effigy at Milan, and that a very unfriendly feeling had sprung up between NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:

DESENZANO, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

The Augsburg *Gazette* alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary state of the French army is excellent, and exceeds even the hope which could be entertained from the heat and fatigue endured.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy: "Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor NAPOLEON, and we arrived in a few days after victory upon victory at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice, followed by preliminaries of peace, assure the people of Lombardy of their independence. According to your desire many times expressed, you will henceforth form with an ancient State, one single and free family. I take your destiny under my direction, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a State needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your King. Established on a solid and imperishable basis, he will procure happiness for a new country which Heaven has intrusted to his Government."

News from Milan of the 15th states that the King of Sardinia arrived there in the evening amid the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presently himself on the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations "*Vive il Re.*"

The Emperor of Austria has ordered an immediate cessation of the recruiting just commenced.

It was rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.

The French army were reported to have commenced their counter-march.

Count CAVOUR and his colleagues in the Sardinian Ministry had resigned, and their resignations were accepted by the King. This action, it is said, was caused by the conditions of the peace. Count ARESE had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet

Two days before the armistice a war tax was imposed on Piedmont, amounting to one-tenth of all the taxes on property, customs, tax, &c.

It was considered probable that the dismissal of Cardinal ANTONELLI would result from the state of affairs.

It was said that GARIBALDI was about to issue a proclamation, and it was considered doubtful if he would lay down his arms.

Up to the 11th the formation of the Hungarian Legion had proceeded prosperously, 5,000 men having joined.

A letter from Rome, of the 8th, says that the Pope had sent an autograph letter to NAPOLEON, stating his determination to demand from the Catholic Powers armed intervention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, the bill abolishing the church rates was debated and passed to a second reading, by a vote of 263 to 193, amidst loud cheering.

On the 14th, in the House of Lords, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE withdrew his motion relative to the affairs of Italy.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE stated that the Government did not intend renewing the licences by which the Hudson Bay Company hold their North American territories. A bill would soon be introduced for appointing magistrates throughout the Territory to prevent disputes between the Indians and whites, to establish trading regulations, and to prevent excesses. The Government was not prepared to grant a subsidy for the establishment of railways in the territory.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that the expediency of entering into arrangements for arming the ocean mail steamers had been under consideration, but as the Committee of Naval Officers in 1852 reported against such a measure, on the ground of expense, nothing had been done. A general survey, however, had been recently ordered of the steam-tugs and other vessels at the mouths of the rivers, in order to ascertain how far they might be rendered available for defensive purposes.

In the House of Commons considerable progress was made with the army and navy estimates, and SIDNEY HERBERT explained the present military position of the country and the measures of defence. He expected that one hundred Armstrong guns would be made this year, and two hundred before the end of the financial year.

On the 15th, in both Houses, reference was made to the treaty of peace.

Lord DERBY pointedly inquired if the King of Sardinia was a party to the treaty, for it was understood that the Emperor of the French was his ally, and not the principal in the quarrel.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the House of Commons, said he did not know whether the parties to the Treaty of Vienna had been consulted, but so far as England was concerned, no particulars beyond those published had been furnished.

Lord COWLEY had called on the French Government for the details of the peace, but Count WALEWSKI told him he could afford him no information until the Emperor arrived in Paris, which it was expected he would on the 18th.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM inquired if the Government was aware that a formidable French fleet was stationed at Cherbourg and Brest, with gun-boats for landing troops.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that France had made no extraordinary preparations, and consequently no explanations had been demanded.

The new telegraph cable between England and Denmark had been successfully laid.

The Mediterranean Company had ordered a cable to connect Malta and Sicily, and it is expected to be laid in November.

The English Government has fully determined on laying a cable direct to Gibraltar and thence to Malta.

An Anti-Slavery meeting, presided over by Lord BROUGHAM, had been held in London. An address to the Duke of NEWCASTLE was agreed to, requesting that the House of Lords appoint a Committee to inquire into the present state of the statute, as the Coolie and African trade is degenerating into a positive Slave-trade.

The original of POWER's Greek Slave had been sold at auction in London for 1,800 guineas, the Duke of CLEVELAND being the purchaser.

The Orange riots of the 12th of July took place as usual in some parts of Ireland, and at Paisley the outbreak was quite serious. Firearms and knives were used, and one man was killed and several dangerously wounded.

The statement that the new Australian mail service, *via* Panama, is awarded to Mr. LEVER, is contradicted.

The Bank of England, on the 14th, reduced its minimum rate of discount from three to two and a half per cent. This step was fully anticipated, and exercised no influence on the stock market. The funds opened buoyant, and excited on the morning that the *North Briton* sailed, consols being quoted at 96⅞. They soon, however, fell back under the growing impression that the terms of the peace were not such as to inspire confidence in its durability.

LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16—A. M.

The London *Daily News* city article, of Friday evening, says:

The funds opened to-day with a dull appearance, but closed at a half per cent. higher than yesterday. The recent rise has attracted a moderate supply of stock; but *bona fide* holders have little temptation to sell at a time when one and a half per cent. is the highest rate obtainable from deposits at the receiving establishments. Speculative transactions are partly in abeyance, a disposition being shown to await the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget. It is expected that there is nothing whatever in the Austro-French compromise sufficiently reassuring to induce England to scorn reasonable measures of defence. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices had a drooping tendency. The bank terms attracted a moderate amount of business to that establishment, although first-class bills were taken elsewhere at 2¼, and in exceptional instances at 2 per cent. Except as regards Frankfort, Continental exchanges show an unfavorable tendency.

The London *Times* City Article says:

"The fall of one per cent. on the Paris Bourse on Thursday, caused the English funds to open on Friday, and a slight further reaction took place, but the market acquired steadiness in the latter part of the day. There was generally a more active demand for money, and at the bank, owing to the reduction in the rate, a marked increase took place."

It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conquerer, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man.

It was reported in Paris on Friday that great agitation prevailed at Milan; that troubles had broken out in Venetia; that Florence was disturbed, and that the Roman populace was indignant at the Emperor for not having fulfilled his promises.

FRANCE.

The statement of the Bank of France for the month of July shows a decrease in cash of over eleven million francs.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a second warning to the *Univers* on account of an objectionable political article.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th at 69f. 60c. for money and account, being an advance of a quarter per cent. during the day. They touched nearly 70f. after the peace.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council have resolved to disband the troops in the Canton Ticino, where a guard for Austrian vessels will alone remain. They have also resolved on proposing very severe measures to prevent the enrollment of the Swiss for foreign military service. An order has been issued to disband the troops called out during the war, and repealing the measure against the exportation of arms, ammunition, &c.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Gazette* says that in consequence of the treaty of peace, orders have been transmitted to the troops on the march to halt at the respective places where they happen to be; also that the proposals made by the Prussian Ambassador to the Federal Diet in regard to the federal troops had, under present circumstances, been withdrawn by the Prussian Government.

NAPLES.

Additional details of the recent partial mutiny of the Swiss troops are received. A body of troops mutinied in the barracks, killing the Colonel and several officers of the Fourth Regiment, and afterwards repaired to the Royal Palace, but were forced back by the Chasseurs and Hussars on duty to the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called on them to surrender; they replied by a discharge of firearms, wounding the General and about twenty privates. Orders were then given to fire on the mutineers, when seventy-five were killed and two hundred and thirty-three wounded.

ROME.

A Bostonian at the attack of Perugia, writes to the London *Times*, giving additional details of that brutal affair. He says the American Minister, Mr. STOCKTON, has demanded redress and indemnification for American citizens, and by his energetic action will doubtless obtain such as is to be had.

Views of the English Liberal Press Respecting the Close of the War.

From the London Daily News.

The fact, announced on the authority of the Austrian Government, that the armistice just concluded was proposed by the Emperor of the French, immensely enhances the political interest of that event. The military considerations which have been suggested to account for this unexpected step are either unreal or far too weak to explain it. The French army is indeed far from home, but France is not now its base of operations, and the mere transport of men and troops, enormous as it is, offers no serious difficulty. The career of the French has been one of uninterrupted success. Their losses in battle, less, there is every reason to believe, than those of the enemy, have not been aggravated by losses in retreat, and they are nearly if not altogether compensated by the reinforcements brought up by Prince NAPOLEON from Tuscany, or sent direct from France. Their troops are elate with success and burning for new victories, while the most impartial of observers, the English correspondents at Verona, candidly confess that the Austrian soldiers cannot be brought to meet the French again in the field. Why, then, does NAPOLEON stop short in his career? Some who have observed how cautiously he avoids the errors of his uncle while making an ostentatious use of his glory, say, that reflecting on the fickleness of fortune, he has resolved to seize the advantage of leaving off the game of war while he is yet a winner; others tell us that he is about to astonish Europe with his moderation, by which they mean his leaving the Italians in the lurch after they have fought so nobly at his side. But the Emperor must be supposed to know the world well enough to be aware that, however men may be dazzled for the moment by victories, they will measure his success by the extent to which the object proclaimed at the commencement of the war has been attained, and that the moderation which they appreciate—the abnegation of selfish and personal interests—can never be confounded with the half-hearted abandonment of a noble and self-imposed work. We must seek further for the reasons which have induced the French Emperor to pause suddenly in his successful career.

The war has now reached a point in its progress at which it becomes necessary to look forward to the intervention of one of the neutral powers. It is no secret that Prussia is preparing a mediation which may prove both offensive in form and hostile in spirit to France. A summons from Prussia coming just as the Allies were at once weakened and excited by the capture of Verona would be inconvenient to France and dangerous to Europe. If the intentions of Prussia could be anticipated, so that everybody should see that the first movement towards peace is due, not to the impatience of an uneasy neutral, but to the forbearing and pacific disposition of the successful belligerent, a great point would be gained for France. It would then be seen that France, although full of military vigor, had no desire to derive from arms the ability to carry out objects which sufficiently commend themselves to the reason of Europe, and are not inconsistent with the real interests of her opponent. An opportunity would be offered to remind the world that France is not fighting either for territories for herself, or for crowns for her princes terms of pacification within the conditions of the Milan proclamation might be tendered; Austria invited to give up Lombardy and Venice—not to France, but to the population which was born and toils there, to be settled by their voice under the inspection of Europe. Austria might and probably would reject those terms and resolve to continue the war; but she would do so under the condemnation of the whole world. Every impartial observer would say that she was fighting without a justification to maintain the mastery of the sword over a people which she has abundantly shown herself unable to rule according to the mode of a civilized government.

Courtiers of Lord NORMANBY's calibre, who lament, but surely without reason after Count BUOL's last circular, that Austria fails to gain sympathy in England because she lacks the art of putting her cause plausibly before the public, will naturally be indignant at an irregular and innovatory proceeding, which certainly is well calculated to win approbation for France. Less passionate observers who do not desire to become the dupes of a theatrical virtue, and who cannot wholly separate the acts of to-day from the career of the last ten years, will marvel as they think how unnecessary right motives are to conduct outwardly fair. In truth, we need not be at any pains to set the guiding principles of the French Emperor higher than he has placed them himself. He only professes to be a man who understands his age. By some this armistice will be represented as a "disingenuous manœuvre," by others it will be admired as a masterpiece of political wisdom, but all must admit that whatever its origin it must be judged of by the influence it is fitted to exercise on the affairs of Europe. If it offers a fair chance of establishing a peace, honorable because attended with partial sacrifices for the general good, and lasting because in harmony with the progress of the age, we need not inquire whether it has sprung from the impulses of generosity or from the calculations of prudence.

The great question is how this truce shall be employed. We can hardly imagine that in the event of a failure in the negotiations the war will remain localised, even if its object remain limited. It will unhappily extend to Germany; not because the honest Prussian civilians, who have just been compelled to put on their old uniforms and serve in the *landwehr*, see any cause to fight for Austrian ascendancy; but because the officials and noblesse of South Germany will *exploiter* the Confederation for the interest of their great patron. Five weeks is a long time for a suspension of arms, and would be abundantly sufficient for fixing the basis of a pacification if all parties were inclined to peace. But at present it cannot be said that the prospect is very hopeful. If this were a war of conquest or military pride, it might be terminated at any moment. But it is eminently political. The honor of France is committed to the complete deliverance of Italy from the foreigner, and the Emperor must feel that if with the means in his hands, he returns finally to Paris, leaving that work unaccomplished, he returns a ruined man. On the other hand, we have no proof as yet that Austria is less obstinate than she has always been. If, therefore, a desirable peace should grow out of the negotiations about to commence, the result would be so much the more welcome as it now appears unlikely.

As neutrals, we are not called to take a direct part in these negotiations, but it is hardly possible that we can avoid exercising some influence upon their course. Englishmen can have only one wish for Italy—to see that country set completely free from the Austrian, and constituted strong enough to keep out the foreigner, whether Gallic or Sclavonic, for evermore. Nor is this a sentimental wish. It is necessary for the peace of Europe. Any arrangement by which Austria should be left in possession of a foot of Italian soil would certainly before long prove a cause of renewed war. The proposal to constitute Venice a separate State, under an Austrian Archduke, is equally fatal. Italy has already two Austrian Archdukes too many, who invariably run away from their States as soon as their subjects feel free. The pretension to retain the fortresses of the Mincio and Adige as defences of Germany is of the same character. The truest defence of the Confederation in the South would be a a strong Italian State interposed between France and Austria. On no account whatever must English statesmen become parties to negotiations for peace which would leave a single Austrian soldier on Italian soil.

Why Napoleon III. Desired Peace.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday, July 11.

The subject of the armistice occupies all societies where politics are discussed, to the exclusion of all other topics. The mysterious man who sways the destinies of France has never flung down a more puzzling problem for European solution. Satisfaction at the anticipated return of peace may be the dominant sentiment on the Stock Exchanges. The hasty assumption that the arms thus unexpectedly laid down will not be resumed in anger has given a rapid upward move to securities in every capital of Europe. But statesmen, diplomatists and journalists are more cautious in their conclusions than stockbrokers. Among these classes, and the *quidnuncs* who hang about them, and retail their utterances, the effect of the news from the seat of war is rather bewilderment than satisfaction.

If, however, we of the outer world are in the dark, it is some consolation to know that at least our own high priests of the diplomatic mysteries are no wiser than the uninitiated laity. I can assure you that our own Foreign Office is utterly uninformed on the subject. Does the Cabinet of Turin know more than that of St. James? One may be permitted to doubt it. Even rumor may be almost said to be silent. Conjecture takes its place. Even the most sagacious and best informed people don't pretend to anything beyond inference, more or less plausible, up to the present moment.

The question on which the character of this step of LOUIS NAPOLEON appears to me mainly to turn, is whether this suspension of hostilities—offered by him to the Emperor of Austria, and (according to a dispatch dated from Verona, received *via* Frankfort, and calling itself official) repeatedly pressed by the victor on the vanquished—is to be considered as a predetermined step, or as the result of unforeseen and recent circumstances. On this question I find diametrically opposite opinions maintained. According to one of these, the proceeding was intended from the first; that the Emperor of the French never intended to drive Austria to extremities, or to press his conquests beyond the line of the Mincio and the Adige. I am referred for evidence of this to conversations of many months back with French statesmen and diplomatists, said to be recorded in Mr. Senior's French journal—that well-known and widely-circulated scrap basket of political *chiffons*—one of which has just seen the light in type, (the journal kept in Greece and Turkey in 1857 and 1858,) out of which more than a dozen volumes are in circulation in MS. in London political society. I have not seen the French journal referred to, and cannot, therefore, say whether it contains the evidence it is said to do that the armistice is but the carrying out of a long-entertained design. If it be, we must choose between two conclusions, either LOUIS NAPOLEON has been insincere in his asserted desire to secure Italian independence of Austria: or he believes that this desire—having been pushed thus far by arms—may now be best secured by diplomacy.

Let me examine these conclusions for a moment.

If LOUIS NAPOLEON has been merely simulating sympathy with Italy, detection in this will expose him to a recurrence of all the dangers from which his alliance with Sardinia was to purchase immunity. The daggers of the Carbonari will be re-whetted; a hundred Orsinis will be in the field for one. The baffled Unitarianism of Italy, and the irritated Rougeism of France—one moment reconciled to the man of the *coup d'état*, on the point of condoning all his past offences against liberty and law to the expeller of the Austrian—will resume their old hate and distrust, aggravated to tenfold bitterness. But, passing by Liberalism for the moment, to what other end will this mask of sympathy for Italy have been worn? To awaken the active hostility of Germany, and to deepen the distrust of England; to bring a German army of observation to the Rhine, and to double the strength of the English navy; to disappoint and embitter Sardinia; to pour out the treasure and blood of France; to take hands with revolution in the person of KOSSUTH; to inflict an incurable wound on Austrian pride, without crippling the strength that may one day exact vengeance for that wound; and to raise up the hopes of the Duchies and Central Italy, only to convert those hopes into wrathful disappointment. Set against these ends—which are surely losses—those which deserve to be called gains; the acquirement of a certain amount of military glory; the purchase of a momentary popularity at Paris, Turin, Genoa and Milan; the opportunity of making a show of magnanimity. No, I cannot for the life of me make out, if LOUIS NAPOLEON meant from the first to lay this storm on reaching the Mincio, why he ever raised it at all.

But if he be desirous of now withdrawing his armies, in order to make room for the diplomatists, the game is at least a more intelligible one. It is very conceivable that by mere fighting there was no possibility of settling his present quarrel, and the utmost probability of bringing a much heavier quarrel upon his shoulders. Suppose the quadrilatère taken, he could not pursue Austria on to German ground; and from the Tyrolese and Corinthian frontiers she might have recruited her stubborn strength for a renewal of the struggle, even if Germany did not ere that point was reached appear in arms in the field.

Again, the Papal difficulty is one all but insoluble for LOUIS NAPOLEON alone, but much more manageable by a European Congress, under no such obligation to uphold Papal abuses as the man who rules in France mainly by favor of the army and the priesthood.

Other reasons occur to me; but these must suffice for the present, as examples of what appear to me very plausible inducements for LOUIS NAPOLEON to lay aside the sword for the pen at this juncture; and good grounds for the conclusion that he may have contemplated such a step all along, without either giving the lie to his avowed intentions, or playing the traitor to the cause of Italian independence.

But if this armistice be *not* the result of predetermination, are there any recent events sufficient to account for it? Here we must speak with allowance for our ignorance of the true state of the French army, of the means at the disposal of the French Government, and of the exact attitude of Prussia.

But, if it be weakness, or exhaustion, that has led the Emperor to hold his hand, what other cause have we to fall back on? None, as it seems to me, but the present attitude of Prussia, and what LOUIS NAPOLEON may know of the intentions of the Prince Regent.

I cannot refrain from the conclusion that in this direction, and in this direction mainly, we should look for the reasons which have led LOUIS NAPOLEON to a step which will not fail to be interpreted, alike among his friends and his enemies, as a confession of weakness; unless, indeed, the terms he proposes be much more favorable to Italy than most persons will venture to anticipate.

It is difficult to believe—as your leading article of to-day puts very forcibly—that the state of the French army can be such as to render a suspension of hostilities essential. Allowing for its losses to the very uttermost; granting the risk of fever from the infected ground, and the marshes of the Mincio, admitting that even a loan of thirty millions is soon got through with an army whose expenses amount to more than $140,000 per day, one can hardly imagine that the effort which has carried the French as conquerors over the Mincio might not have been prolonged to carry them over the Adige; or that even the famous fortresses present an insurmountable barrrier to the men who carried the steeps of Solferino at the poin of the bayonet.

I believe that the facts indicated in outline in my letter of last Friday—the determination, namely, of the Prince Regent to strike in in active support of Austria, on the rejection of the terms he either had submitted or was on the very verge of submitting to France, coupled with the discovery that Russia could not be relied upon to furnish aggressive aid to France, in the event of a collision with the German Confederation—have been sufficient to induce the Emperor of the French to anticipate the Prussian offer of terms, by submitting his own propositions (with the most conciliatory and flattering expressions) to the Emperor of Austria. It is to be hoped that, in the phase of the affair on which we are about to enter, France and Austria will not be permitted to settle the Italian question *en tête-à-tête*, but that the neutral Powers will insist on securing such arrangements as will satisfy the just demands of Italy, and remove the obscure sources of European disturbance hitherto furnished by that beautiful but unhappy country.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market at 107,000 bales, of which 19,000 were to speculators and 12,000 for export. All qualities had advanced a ⅛@¼ of a penny ℔ lb., the market having become active under the news of peace. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing rather quietly.

The authorized quotations were as follows:

Fair Orleans	8¾d.	Middling Mobiles	7⅛d.
Middl'g Orleans	7 5-16d.	Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅝d.	Middling Uplands	7¼d.

The stock in port was estimated at 688,400 bales, of which 608,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; all kinds of goods were slightly higher, particularly yarns, in which the advance was ⅛d., but the high prices demanded, checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were excellent. FLOUR was very dull, and French was offered at a reduction of 1s.@2s. ℔ sack; American was quoted at 10s.@12s. 6d. ℔ cental. WHEAT dull, but nominally unchanged, though holders were pressing on the market. Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@11s. CORN dull and nominal; Mixed Yellow, 5s.10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF heavy, and holders pressing on the market, particularly inferior. PORK heavy and slightly lower, but quotations nominal. Stock of BEEF and PORK very heavy. BACON steady, with rather more inquiry. LARD quiet. TALLOW declined 1s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's and other circulars report POT ASHES steady; old 26s.; new 27s. 6d.@28s. PEARL ASHES steady at 29s.@29s. 6d. SUGAR buoyant and all descriptions slightly higher. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy. Baltimore QUERCITRON BARK 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. SEAL OIL £33 10s.@£34. COD OIL unchanged. LINSEED OIL 29s.@29s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and slightly lower; sales at 38s.@36s., closing at the latter. TEA dull but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS report WHEAT very dull and 3s.@4s. lower on the week; white, 42s.@45s.; red, 40s.@42s. FLOUR, 21s.@24s. IRON steady; rails in better demand at £6; pig firm and slightly higher; sales at 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d. SUGAR firm. TEA steady; Congou, 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 40s. TALLOW slightly lower; sales at 53s. COFFEE declined ½d. ℔ lb. SPELTER considerably advanced; FISH OILS dull and unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d. RICE quiet.

HAVRE MARKETS.

SALES of COTTON for the week, including 12th inst., 19,000 bales; stock 96,000 bales; all qualities slightly higher; New-Orleans tres Ordinaire, 112f.; do. Bas, 106f.; the market closed buoyant. WHEAT slightly higher. ASHES dull. COFFEE steady. OILS—Quotations barely maintained. RICE dull. SUGAR heavy. LARD dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 95½@95⅝ for money.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 2½ ℔ cent.

The Bullion in the Bank had decreased £147,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BELL & CO. report an active market in State Stocks at prices a trifle higher: United States sixes, 1868, 96@98; do. fives, 92½@93½; Alabama fives, 75@77; Kentucky sixes, 1858, '72, 92@94; Maryland fives, 93@95; Massachusetts fives, 100@101; Mississippi fives, Union Bank Bonds, 14@16; Ohio sixes, 98@100; Pennsylvania fives, 82@84; do. fives, 1877, 84@86; South Carolina fives, 83@85; Tennessee sixes, 80@82; Virginia sixes, 83@85; do. fives, 83@85; Boston 4½ ℔ cents, 89@90; Montreal sixes, 80@92; Illinois Central sevens, 1860, (Freelands,) 86@88; do. shares, 32½@31½ dis.; do. 7s, 77@79; do. 6s, 73@75; Michigan Central 8s, 82@84; do. shares, 40@45; New-York Central 6s, 83@85; do. 7s, 93@95; do. shares, 69@71; Erie 7s, third mortgage, 60@62; do. shares, 7@9; Panama Railroad Bonds 1859, 100@102; Tennessee Central 6s, first mortgage, 90@92.

The London *Times*, of Friday, says, Illinois Central and Erie Shares were firmer, and quotes sales of Illinois at 32½@33 discount; New-York Central Sinking Fund at 83.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Mr. McLane's Treaty with the Juarez Government—A New Fort in the Indian Country—The European Peace, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA and MANUEL DIAZ MIRON arrived here this morning, and immediately called upon Señor MATA, with whom they held a long conference upon Mexican affairs. They leave to-morrow for New-York, whence they will sail for England. They spoke approvingly of the enterprize of the TIMES in publishing a synopsis of their Treaty.

It is not true that Gen. CASS denies the reception of the Convention concluded by Mr. MCLANE with President JUAREZ. The only point of difference at any time between the two Governments was as to the cession of territory. Mr. BUCHANAN at first insisted upon having Lower California, but this demand was abandoned when the great opposition in Mexico to any cession of territory became apparent. Señor MATA's dispatches were received by the Mexican Consul in New-York, and forwarded to him this afternoon.

Orders were issued this morning for the establishment of a new fort near the Vachita Mountain, to be called Fort Van Camp. Four companies of infantry from Texas and two of artillery from Fort Arbuckle, will garrison it.

Secretary FLOYD, having received no benefit at the Warm Springs, writes that he is now comfortably quartered at the Healing Springs, in the same vicinity.

Viscount TREILLARD is now in New-York.

The Diplomatic Corps are almost unanimous in the opinion that the Treaty of Peace in Europe will not be long observed, and that LOUIS NAPOLEON has fallen short of his promises to Italy. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

A letter from Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, states that the two children spared from the Mountain Meadow massacre, have been detained by the United States District Attorney as witnesses against certain white men who are strongly implicated in that crime. The other children will arrive at Leavenworth about the 10th of August, where WILLIAM C. MITCHELL, whose two sons and their wives were among the murdered emigrants, will receive them and return them to their friends in Arkansas. The initiatory steps for their recovery were taken by Mr. MIX, the former Commissioner, and Commissioner GREENWOOD has zealously consummated that humane purpose. Majors WHITING and EASTMAN, Captains TYLER and CAMPBELL, and Lieutenant ELWOOD are on their return to the States on leave of absence.

The public lands advertised to be sold in Minnesota from the 1st to the 14th of October, embrace the Government alternates within the six-mile limits of the railroad grants, and the pine lands of the northeastern portion of that State, consisting of a million and three-quarter acres.

The President contemplates returning to Washington on Wednesday.

The Postmaster-General will visit Kentucky during the month of August.

The Regatta at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, July 27.

The regatta to-day for the citizens' prizes was witnessed by some ten thousand people.

The first race of six-oared boats was won by the *Yale*; distance three miles; time 19m. 14s.; beating the *Harvard* two seconds.

The second race for four-oared boats was won by the *Leader*, of Williamsburgh; distance three miles; time 21m. 1s.; beating the *Experiment* eight seconds. The *Quickstep*, of Boston, was only thirty-three seconds behind the *Leader*.

The race for single sculls was won by JOHN HANCON, in the boat *Olivia Roberts*; distance two miles; time, 16m. 20s.; leading DOYLE, of Boston, only eight seconds.

The New-York and Boston boats and crews return home to-morrow morning.

The following were the prizes: Six-oared Boats—first prize, $100; second prize, $75. Four-oared Boats—first prize, $75; second prize, $50. Single Sculls—first prize, $50; second prize, $25.

The Judges: D. W. Lincoln, E. Bynner, and Geo. W. Beatle, of Worcester; Amos W. Learned and R. M. Pratt, of Boston; and A. L. Clarke, of New-York.

The regatta was looked upon by everybody as the most successful of the season.

Murder of a Whole Family by the Father

FREEPORT, Ill., Wednesday, July 27.

A German, named PETER ARNDT, living near Cedarsville, in this County, killed three of his children with an axe yesterday afternoon, and wounded the fourth so badly that it is not expected to live. He made no resistance when arrested, and assigned no reason for the murder.

Later from Barbados.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER PARAMATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The schooner *G. M. Robertson* from Barbados on the 10th inst., has arrived at the Lazaretto. She reports that the new British mail steamer *Paramatta*, from Southampton for St. Thomas, went ashore on the 1st inst. at Anecada Island, northeast of St. Thomas, and that exertions were making to get her off. No lives were lost. The reported cost is £160,000.

The sugar refinery of G. A. NIGHTINGALE, at Bridgeton, Barbados, was burned June 20. Loss $10,000.

Steam Plow Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The steam plow of J. W. FAWKES, of Christiana, Pa., was tried to-day at Oxford Park with entire success. It plowed at the rate of one acre in twelve minutes. It turned in a small circle, backed, and went up and down a hill with ease. A considerable number of farmers were in attendance.

Maryland Congressional Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

The Hon. G. W. HUGHES, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District, in place of the Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at 10 o'clock this forenoon, with 66 passengers for Liverpool and 27 for Halifax, and $265,000 in specie.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 27.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with San Francisco dates of the 4th inst. News anticipated by the *Moses Taylor* at New-York.

Steamer *Washington* was libelled as soon as she reached San Francisco. Among the failures at San Francisco were DOWS & Co., distillers, and PLACE & Co., millers.

Sheep Killed by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

During the storm yesterday, the lightning descended among a flock of sheep near this city, killing eighty of them. They belonged to A. J. BURNS, of Wayne County, Ohio.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 27.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at the wharf at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. All well.

The Boston *Daily Ledger* died on Monday July 25, in consequence of a pressure of financial difficulties.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$2,100,000 IN SPECIE.

Singular Discoveries of Gold on the Isthmus.

Images and Sacred Vessels Obtained from the Indian Tombs.

RETURN OF GENERAL LAMAR.

Interesting from Central and South America

REMARKABLE HEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. MCGOWAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall July 19. She brings the Pacific mails, passengers and treasure, which left San Francisco July 6. The Pacific mail-steamer *Golden Gate* left San Francisco with 620 passengers, and $2,350,000 in specie, of which $196,713 was shipped on English account. The balance comes to this port. The list of consignees will be found under the monetary head

The United States frigate *Roanoke*, flag-officer MCCHENEY, was at Aspinwall when the *Moses Taylor* left. On the 26th of July, in lat. 36° N., lon. 74° 43′ W., the *Moses Taylor* passed schr. *Ada de la Torre*, standing N. W.; same day, lat. 36° 30′ N., lon. 74° 34′ W., passed ship *Erie*, of Bath, Me., standing east.

The steamship *Washington* arrived at San Francisco July 2; having left New-York Nov. 7, 1858.

We are under obligations to Purser BULLAY, and the Express Companies of WELLS, FARGO & Co. and FREEMAN & Co. for favors.

Among the passengers by the *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, is General MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, the Minister of the United States to Central America.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Gold Excitement in Panama—Naval—Another Murder—Arrival of General Jones at Bogota—General Lamar at Panama—News from Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

The principal topic of conversation in Panama the past week has been the extraordinary gold discoveries just made in the Province of Chiriqui, in this State, about 220 miles from this port. An extensive Indian burial ground, lying about four miles from the city of David, has been accidentally discovered, and from almost every grave many ornaments of either pure gold, or gold and silver mixed, have been taken out. Last week a man by the name of FERNANDA came to Panama with fifteen pounds of these trinkets, consisting of alligators, tigers, lizards, birds and fishes. and some leaf or plate gold, the latter very fine and pure. He says more than $60,000 worth of this stuff has already been found by the one thousand persons who hastened to the "Huacas" immediately on their discovery. It was the custom of the Indians of Spanish America to bury their dead with all their personal ornaments and keepsakes, and in some instances thousands of dollars worth were buried with a chief And in all their wars with each other these graves and their rich deposits were always held sacred. A letter from a gentleman of Chiriqui says:

"There is a tradition that in former times a Spanish ship, obliged to put in to one of our ports from stress of weather for repairs, brought off a box of earth from the shore for the galley fire-place, and that on arrival at home on removing the box, a thin cake of gold was discovered at the bottom of it; the circumstance gave rise to a large immigration to the district, and the City of La Estrella was founded where the richest mines between Cana and San Martin were for many years worked, but the depredations of the fillibusters and the hostility of the Indians compelled the inhabitants to abandon the spot, and they retired to Costa Rica where they founded the City of Cartago. Notwithstanding many attempts made to discover the site of the city and its gold mines, it is still unknown; but it is thought that these discoveries will induce fresh explorations, which may at least lead to the discoveries of the rich auriferous deposits known to exist in the province. The number of huacas throughout the country is very great and may yield immense treasure."

Another letter, published in the *Star and Herald*, says:

"I saw $10,000 worth in the hands of one man alone and there are others who have still more. There are millions of these graves all over the country in this Province, and also throughout Central America; enough to employ thousands of men for many years. It is only three weeks since the diggings commenced, and the amount of wrought gold discovered is enormous."

It looked like old times, in Panama, to see, the other day, large posters—"Brig *Josefa*, for the gold diggings of Chiriqui," and signed J. HAWES, posted on all the street corners. Shovels, ready-made clothing, provisions and bad rum has already been sent off from here to the diggings.

Since writing the foregoing, a German Jew has arrived at Panama, with $28,000 worth of these images. He will take them to Europe. Mr. HAWES, commission merchant, mentioned above, has shipped some of the finest and most curious specimens to New-York, which, as a matter of course, will find their way to the shop windows of TIFFANY & Co., of New-York, and BALL, SHREVE & Co., of Boston, where "all the world and the rest of mankind" will have the opportunity of admiring Indian ideas and Indian workmanship. The difference in the fulness of the gold and the appearance of alloy in some of it, will be accounted for from the fact that the aborigines always melted and worked the gold in its original state, as taken from the deposits, so that whatever might have been the admixture was melted up in it, without any attempt at separating the different minerals.

Another murder was committed in this City on Tuesday night last. A white native, named JOSE RODRIQUEZ, was found in his little shop or tienda dead from the effects of a stab in the breast. The deed was supposed to have been committed by two negroes for a few hundred dollars or so which the man had in his trunk, and which is missing. The two negroes were arrested, but one of them proved an *alibi* and was discharged.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS or TEAL, who murdered Capt. JULIUS A. OTIS, and who was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the chain-gang, is still in prison awaiting the decision on his appeal from the jurisdiction of the Court that tried him.

Capt. JEFFERSON, a Canadian, who has been two years in prison at Callao, for an attempt at street assassination, and who has been all that time writing letters to the New-York *Herald* complaining of "Peruvian injustice to an American citizen," has been dismissed from prison, having served out his time, and is now here trying to get the U. S. Consul to send him home as an *American* seaman, which, however, the Consul declines to do.

Gen. MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, who has been so unfortunate in his Central American diplomacy, arrived here by the *Columbus* on the 11th, and goes home on the *Moses Taylor*. The General is in good health, and will be glad when he gets to Texas and away from those excellent liars, the Nicaraguans. I see by one of the New-York journals that "President BUCHANAN intends to send out a high-toned, first-class statesman, and one who speaks the Spanish language, to Nicaragua, to replace Gen. LAMAR." A scent of sulphur in his breath would help him some in Nicaragua.

The opposition steamer *Northern Light*, direct from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall, with 378 passengers at 6 A. M. on the 14th, and her passengers sailed on the *Orizaba* in the evening at 9 o'clock. The *Moses Taylor*, with about the same number of passengers, stopping at Key West for the New-Orleans mails, arrived at Aspinwall on the 14th, at 5 P. M.; her passengers, freight and mails came over the same evening, and the *Sonora*, her consort, left for San Francisco at 5 A. M. on the 15th.

Z. B. CAVERLY, Esq., United States Secretary of Legation to Peru, and Dr. RINGGOLD, United States Consul to Paita, arrived here a fortnight since from the United States, and left for their destination on the 15th.

The *Vandalia* and *St. Marys* are still at Panama The *Merrimac*, flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and the frigate *Saranac* were at Callao on the 27th June. The *Cyane* is at Realejo. The *St. Louis*, *Jamestown* and *Preble* are at San Juan del Norte, or cruising in the vicinity after an imaginary Walker Fillibuster Expedition.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus* sailed on Saturday on her thirty-second trip to Central American ports. When this steam communication was first established, it was thought extremely doubtful by many if even a single vessel would pay expenses. But the travel has now increased so much that there is a pressing need of two or three vessels in the business. Merchants in Panama complain that they cannot get their freight carried, through bills of lading to and from New-York having the preference. The *Columbus* on Saturday not only went full of freight under deck, but her deck was crowded with goods. The deduction made by the States of Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala of 10 per cent on the gross amount of duties on all goods introduced by the Railroad Company's steam vessels, amounts on very many articles to the whole price of freight—so that really the merchants of Panama and Central America are compelled to patronize steam rather than wind.

We have dates from Bogota to the 28th ultimo. Gen. Geo. W. Jones, United States Minister Resident to Bogota, had arrived at the capital, but had not yet had an official interview with President Ospina. When Gen. Cass dispatched Gen. Jones on this mission he did it on the promise of Minister Herran that the Cass-Herran Convention would be approved at Bogota before he arrived there. But the Convention was either lost on the River Magdalena, kept purposely back till after the New-Granadian Congress adjourned, or shelved by President Ospina—and so Mr. Jones is left in rather a delicate position. This may account for his not presenting his credentials. The General's son goes home on this steamer, and the Minister himself is doubtful whether he ought not to pull up stakes himself. I fear President Buchanan's diplomatic gun has again gone off half-cocked.

The factionists of Santander have made another attempt to subvert the authorities of the State, but without success. In the State of Cundinamarca the conservative or administrative candidate for Governor has been elected. The Liberals or Federalists charge that the soldiers were allowed to cast three or four votes each, and that the Government kept cannon loaded to the muzzle to mow down the people if they had the temerity to protest too energetically against these frauds. In the State of Cauca the people are very indignant at the enforcement of the new national electoral law, and still threaten resistance.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Financial Measures in Guatemala—Disturbances in Salvador—State of the Transit Question in Nicaragua—Tranquility of Costa Rica—Minister Ouseley at San Jose—Case of Conway, the Homicide, at Punta Arenas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

The Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, Captain Ludwig, arrived at Panama on the 11th from Central American ports, having been detained eight days at the port of San Jose de Guatemala, the surf caused by a heavy gale of wind preventing the landing of either passengers or cargo for five days. Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, United States Minister resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, came passenger to Panama on the *Columbus*.

The *Columbus* had a full cargo, consisting of 950 seroons cochineal, 56 seroons indigo, 980 bags coffee, 4,000 hides, 35 bales deer-skins, etc. The news is not important.

GUATEMALA.

Dates are to the 20th July. The Government has advertised for a loan of $150,000 in twelve monthly installments. It offers bonds of $100 each, to be issued at $90, equal to 4 per cent. a month. The Government has called in all the coin of the old Central American Confederation, in return for which it agreed to give at the rate of $11 per doubloon. The real value of this coin varies from $8 to $11. All persons who shall circulate the coin after June 9, would be subject to a fine of from $100 to $500.

The following reductions on the tariff in cassimeres has been made: ordinary, 20 cents; middling, 25 cents; fine 30 cents; these to be one vara or less in width; double widths in proportion.

The State is tranquil. Col. Navas, who was sent to the frontiers of Salvador with 100 men to restore order among some Guatemala refugees, attacked the party, shot some, took a few prisoners, and dispersed the rest. An officer named Cuervo, who had joined the factionists, was taken, tried by court martial, and shot.

There is no news from Honduras.

SALVADOR.

Dates from this Republic are to the 4th July. Gen. Barrios, who accused President Santin of political crime, and thus got him ousted, and then coaxed his own father-in-law to resign the Vice-Presidency, that he, Barrios, as oldest Senator, might assume the Presidential chair, appears to be having rather a rough time of it. He has already had to suppress two or three outbreaks against his rule, has banished several prominent citizens, and has to keep his soldiers constantly under arms. He is, beside, in danger of getting into a war with Honduras. Many expect a revolution will speedily drive Barrios out of the country.

Gen. Melo, the hero of the last revolution in New-Granada, and who afterwards went to fight against Walker has been appointed Inspector General of the army of Salvador.

There is nothing else worth noting.

NICARAGUA.

The burden of the song from this State is always "the transit grant." Martinez, at the last dates, July 6, was pondering over the effect his decree granting the interoceanic transit to M. Belly, would have upon White and his backer, Gen. Cass. Belly, it appears, is to have the grant—if he can get it—for six years, "until he gets his canal finished." He agrees to take passengers over for $19—freight per ton the same—which won't *begin* to pay expenses. He is to have one year to open the route, "but expects to get it in operation by October." In the meantime, Belly is in Europe, having been allowed to go home by his creditors after they had stopped him, on his solemn promise that he would pay them his board-bills as soon as he could reach Paris. His principal Engineer went home in disgust in the last steamer, and the *Centro Americano* says, "it is ashamed to state that the whole working party suffer the greatest molestation from the people, who are afraid that their lands are to be seized by the Frenchmen." As the Nicaraguan Congress only meets once in two years, President Martinez proposes to call an extra session, to see if his Belly decree can be approved, and to take some action on the treaty with the United States and Gen. Lamar's *ultimatum*.

Altogether, transit matters appear to be in a greater snarl than ever. And to make them still worse, Gen. Jerez, who has just returned from the United States, has another grant to somebody, which he intends to lay before Congress. The beauty of the whole thing is, that were the route to be opened to-morrow, the proprietors of it would be "dead broke" in six months if they used their own money in the experiment.

Walker's late Minister to the United States, Señor Ferrer, has returned to Nicaragua, with the intention to put his gold-digging humbug into operation.

COSTA RICA.

Our dates from Punta Arenas are to the 8th of July. Costa Rica, as usual, is perfectly quiet, and the country and people in a very prosperous condition. This Republic is a pattern to the other Central American States, which they would do well to follow. President Mora still refuses to pay the unjust claims of Mr. Buchanan against her for damages done to the fillibusters. No doubt a new Administration at Washington would drop these claims altogether. It would be much to President Buchanan's credit to do it now.

Edward A. Conway, of San Francisco, who was in prison for having shot a German at Punta Arenas in an affray, escaped on the 1st July, and was taken out of the harbor by two men from the American bark *J. R. Mora*, but was retaken on the 3d by the Police. Had the boat kept round Cape Blanco, instead of waiting just outside the harbor for the *Mora*, he would have succeeded in getting away. Commodore Lockwood, of the *Cyane*, interested himself a good deal in Conway's behalf, before sailing, and it is probable his interference will materially assist the prisoner. His trial was going on at last dates.

The body of Surgeon Brockett, of the British frigate *Havanna*, who was drowned in Punta Arenas harbor on the 1st June, was found on the 4th of the same month, in a perfect state, and interred on the Island San Lucas.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, wife and daughter, were still at San José. The French ship-of-war *Constantine* was in port. The British corvette *Alert* sailed for Valparaiso on the last of June. The *Cyane* sailed for Realejo on the 7th July.

The rainy season had set in severely throughout the State. The coffee had all been shipped, prices ruling for good at 12 to 13 cents. The *J. R. Mora* sailed on the 4th for San Francisco, partly freighted with coffee and partly with lumber.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Ecuador—Declaration of War by Peru against Ecuador—War against Bolivia—The Revolutionists of Cuzco Defeated—Defeat of Col. Castillo and Ureta—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—President's Message—The Country Tranquil—Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

The British mail steamer *New-Granada* arrived at Panama on the 8th inst., with Valparaiso dates to the 16th of June, Callao and Lima to the 27th, and Guayaquil, Ecuador, to the 2d of July.

The *New-Granada* brought only $189,000 for England. Dr. Wagner, the distinguished naturalist, came passenger from Ecuador, bound to Europe.

ECUADOR.

The accounts of the revolution in Ecuador are contradictory. Some letters of a late date represent that the disaffected in Quito and other interior districts are in large force, and likely to succeed in overthrowing the present Government of President Robles, while others aver that the Provisional President, Señor Garcia Moreno, had fled from the country in a Peruvian vessel, and is now at Lima. General and Ex-President Flores, at last dates, was at Lima, and although it is generally supposed President Castilla, of Peru, intends to force the Ecuadorians to accept the former again as their ruler, nothing yet is known positively on the subject. The Peruvians have three or four steamers in the river, including the forty-four-gun frigate *Callao*, blockading Guayaquil.

PERU.

President Castilla appears to be emulous of the fame Napoleon and Victor Emanuel are acquiring by their feats of arms. It appears he is determined to make war on both Ecuador and Bolivia. I have received a letter from a high Government officer in Lima, dated 27th June, from which I extract the following: "Here we have nothing but warlike preparations. We are to have a war with Ecuador. The declaration is already written, and will be published within a day or two. We are also in imminent danger of a war with Bolivia, with which country we have broken off diplomatic relations. And lastly, revolutions are breaking out all over the country. Gunpowder is getting to be a great article in these parts, as well as in Europe."

Several transports have sailed from Callao with troops for Ecuador, and others are ordered to be in readiness. It is presumed that by this time the Commander of the Peruvian fleet has taken possession of Guayaquil. President Castilla is to command the army against Ecuador in person. It will be recollected that the Congress of Lima granted him, in all, 20,000 men with which to carry on the war.

Gen. San Roman, who went to Cuzco to put down the military revolution of Col. Ceballos, writes to the Government that the trouble in that quarter is nearly ended. It is said that the 500 men whom Ceballos sent to Puno under command of Col. Mendoza, to take possession of that place, revolted on the march, killed their commander, and dispersed, with the exception of 151 men, who presented themselves to the Government officers in Santa Rosa, and expressed a wish to be sent against the revolutionary faction in Cuzco. It is denied that Ex-President Echenique, Ureta, and Gen. Fermin Castillo took any part in the revolt at Cuzco.

Gen. Castilla has issued a decree pardoning all the soldiers and private persons who had taken part in the revolution of Cuzco, provided they had not resisted the Government with arms, and that they present themselves to the proper authorities before the expiration of July.

Although it is denied that Castillo and Ureta had any hand in the revolution of Ceballos, it is certain that they got up one on their own account. On the 14th July, at the head of 70 men, they took possession of some small villages in the South, in the Chucuito, but were attacked immediately by the Government forces, and were obliged to take refuge in Bolivia.

Gen. Juan Antonio Pezet has been made Minister of War and Marine.

Amount of guano exported in May, 999 tons only to the United States, 1,107 tons to England, and 597 to Mauritius.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 16th June. The Republic was perfectly quiet, although the people were expecting trouble with Peru.

CHILI.

Congress met at Santiago on the 1st of June, when President Montt's Message was read. It is a moderate, conciliatory document. The President does not think he ought at present to lay down the extraordinary powers granted him by Congress. He says Government will give no encouragement to the exaggerated notions of the Radicalists, while at the same time it will not resist enlightened progress and improvement. He repeats the information published some months ago, that the claim of the United States for the seizure of part of the cargo of brig *Macedonian* in 1821, has been left to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, and indemnity has been promised for the detention of the *Franklin* in Talcahuano, in 1832. Thirty to forty years is a good while for a man to wait for redress for the illegal seizure of his property—but then, there are many just American claims against foreign States of much older dates than these!

A portion of the Government seven million loan, to complete the railroads, is to be loaned out until it is needed, to private individuals, at 9 per cent a year.

The conquest of the Arauca Indian country is still talked of, but it is thought the Government will try peaceful means before it resorts to force. A new French ship, the *Mozambique*, with a valuable general cargo, was lost on the Araucanian coast on the 15th May, forty leagues south of the River Leber. The Captain, eight of the crew, and a passenger, were drowned; ten of the crew were saved, and one was murdered by the Indians. The entire cargo was plundered by the savages. Accounts have been received of the murder of an officer and ten soldiers by the same Indians.

A new plan for the Santiago and Valparaiso railroad, based on Mr. Lloyd's, the British engineer's, surveys, has been adopted. This is about the fourth change that has been made in the line, &c., of this road since its commencement. An ill-feeling has a long time existed between British and American engineers in Chili, and as one faction comes up and the other goes down in the quarrel, the Government feels its effect by being obliged to undo what was done by the previous favorite. It is now contended that Mr. Lloyd's surveys not only reduce the expenses of construction and the length of time to execute the works, but also furnishes much better line and grade.

The American bark *Messenger Bird*, so long expected in San Francisco, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, having raised a sum of money of Maxwell, Wright & Co., to be paid in 48 hours after her arrival in a port of the Atlantic, United States, is advertised as a runaway, in order to avoid the bond, in the Valparaiso papers. The Captain ran her into Valparaiso, sold part of the cargo, and on the 31st March sailed "for San Francisco" with the balance, (probably she went to Australia.) American Consuls and other authorities are requested by this circular of the Rio merchants to seize the *Messenger Bird* and her cargo.

Business had fallen off some in Valparaiso the previous fortnight. Specie had become more plenty. Flour was held at $4 12 to $4 50 per quintal, 6 months. Barley, per fanega, $2 66 to $3. No good rice in the market. Lumber was improving; stock small. Nitrate, $2 12 to $2 37. Copper, $19 Freights from the coast to Europe, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. American bark *Christopher Hall* got the latter price at Glasgow.

From Chili.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—TENOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—DISPOSITION OF THE BRITISH LOAN—RAILROAD PROGRESS—THE INTERIOR CUSTOM-HOUSES—GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MARITIME NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

Yesterday, at noon, Congress assembled, organized both Chambers, Senate and Deputies, and received the message of the President. The following is its substance:

Referring to recent political disturbances, a tribute of homage is offered to Divine Providence.

Regarding foreign nations, the treaty with the La Plata Confederation has presented a question respecting Chilian manufactures of foreign raw materials, which are not admitted into the Confederation on terms of reciprocity, as free of duty. Until the question be settled, the Argentine Government casts the doubt in favor of free-trade. The question of boundary is under negotiation with Bolivia. New Granada and Ecuador have submitted certain questions to the arbitration of Chili. An effort has been made to mediate between Peru and Ecuador, which has been accepted. The claims of the United States on account of the *Franklin*, detained in Talcahuano in 1832, have been settled, indemnity being stipulated. The question arising from the capture of a portion of the cargo of the brig *Macedonian*, in 1821, has been submitted to the decision of the King of Belgium.

With this latter nation a commercial treaty has been negotiated. Similar negotiations have been commenced with Austria. The treaties with Sardinia, Spain and France consolidate our relations with those Powers. Our relations with England—the chief source of commerce for us—are animated by the same spirit. According to the law of Nov. 5, 1857, a loan has been negotiated in London of seven millions of dollars, for the Valparaiso and the southern railways—the bonds at 4½ ℔ cent. interest were arranged at 92. These favorable terms are owing to the zeal and intelligence of the Commissioner.

The growing prosperity of the Republic has been disturbed, during the past year, through doctrines and measures subversive of the prudent course of policy we have pursued so many years with such advantage. The country did not consent—aid was sought from the evil passions and ignorance of the masses. From ranco to Atacama the provinces have, nearly all been the theatre of scenes distressing to the [illegible] However, good judgment has prevailed and legal authority has every where been reëstablished. It is still requisite to employ a prudent firmness in extinguishing the germs of anarchy and misrule in the provinces. I regard it as indispensable that the Government continue still invested for a time with the extraordinary powers conferred by Congress in January last.

The late occurrences show the imperative necessity existing for an organized police force in the smaller as well as the chief towns of the Republic. The town councils need a law that shall provide them with increased funds. The decimal system of weights and measures has not been carried into full operation; it has seemed prudent to delay.

No new highways have been opened. The existing roads have been repaired. A system of tolls is necessary. The Southern railway is to be in operation to Rancagua this year: the funds being exhausted the Government has taken additional shares. Twelve hundred thousand dollars ($1,200,000) of the late loan have been thus appropriated.

The road from Valparaiso will go forward in construction now, having received similar aid. The Engineers have made new surveys, by which routes are obtained that will give a saving of time and expense in completing the road. In this road the State has bought 4,376 shares, so that only 581 remain in private hands. The line to Quillota does well; its income increases daily.

The Post-office arrangements have been extended and improved. The line of steamers south, casually interrupted, will be resumed shortly by the contractors. The telegraphs have done good service in the late crisis, and it would be well to extend them north and south.

Our benevolent establishments are improving. The religious institutions, having them in charge, grow in public esteem.

Measures, improved by experience, have been adopted for encouraging the colonization of the South. The colony of Llanquihue has now a life of its own; and two others, at Human and Los Anjelos, have just been commenced, at which colonists have arrived.

The new civil code is in satisfactory operation. The penal code will be concluded in September, when it will be submitted to the revision of the Courts, and of a special commission of lawyers. The same course is to be pursued with the commercial code, to be concluded about the beginning of next year.

The salaries of public officers, and especially of Judges, have been augmented, according to the late acts of Congress.

The Penitentiary has been improved in its regulations, and its work-shops.

The Bishop of Ancud is praised for apostolic zeal in supplying personally the lack of his insufficient clergy. The Diocese of Coquimbo, that of Concepcion, and the Arch ditto of Santiago have "been visited by their respective prelates not long ago." Each Diocese has now a theological seminary.

Large sums have of late been spent in the construction of churches; the want is not supplied; the burden is thrown chiefly on the public treasury, which alone cannot fitly meet it.

The higher walks of education count more students and are better appreciated by parents. A section of fine arts has been added, including drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, including statuary. New instructors have been appointed in the lyceums and in the National Institute.

Decided progress has been made in the primary schools, both as to number and regimen. The prosperity of the State depends essentially on this distribution of education, which may enlighten the masses, correct their bad habits and cultivate good morals.

The public revenue has been diminished by the late crisis; however, it will suffice, with economy, for the most pressing wants of Government, and for covering the interest on the foreign and domestic debts.

Where public funds have been appropriated in the late outbreak, the Government has held the parties personally responsible.

The interior Custom-houses at the passes of the Andes have been suppressed. A savings bank for public officers has been formed. The army is praised for its bravery and fidelity in the late crisis. The National Guard has borne its part with great credit. So has the Police force. All deserve gratitude. The widows and orphans of such as have sacrificed their lives should be taken under special protection. Nearly all the Cadets of the Military School have joined the army. The invalids need increase of pensions. The Navy has rendered brave and valuable service. The northern ports have all been opened again.

The Navy consists of four steamers and four sailing vessels.

After a few additional reflections on the late crisis, and the expression of hope for the future, the President concludes his message with the counsel to unite all our energies to secure freedom on the basis of duty and patriotism, and to avoid those movements which undo the nation's progress, and prejudice its prosperity and good name.

Valparaiso, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

No very important business yet done in Congress. A bill was introduced to compensate for detention of American vessel *Franklin* in 1832, and also for property taken from brig *Macedonian* in 1821, which last does not agree with the President's Message about referring to Belgian King.

Criminal proceedings have been voted to be instituted against a deputy from Coquimbo, named Alonso, for part taken in late revolt.

The Government has determined to invest four millions of the British loan, in small loans, as security to individuals, until needed for railroad purposes.

It is stated about the Santiago and Valparaiso railway, that "Mr. Lloyd, the engineer, has formed plans for the line by which he will effect a saving of $1,300 000 on the calculated cost (by whom not indicated) of the continuation."

The engineer proposes to get over the Tabon ridge with only one tunnel of 400 feet.

The Southern railway, from the Capital to Talsa, has had to take up one million of the late loan "to raise the Company from the prostration of its pecuniary compromises, &c."

Henceforth the coasting trade is opened free to foreign vessels in the matter of freighting copper ores.

The President orders export duties paid to the revolutionary authorities on copper and ores to be collected again. Joaquin Edwards, Charles Lambert and R. Ovalle are the sufferers; the shipments were made in the *Vincent de Paul*, *Conqueror*, *Charles Lambert* and *Belladonna*.

News has come of the loss of the French bark *Mozambique* in Aranco Bay. Many of the crew had perished. The fine goods were washed ashore, and depredations were not wanting on the part of the Indians, and even assassinations.

Vidaurri, lately victor at the North, is to be made General of Division.

Our Mint reports last month $795,000 bullion in process; $36,000 on hand; coined in the month $454 700 in gold; silver none. Old silver melted down, $2,233; old gold, $4,677.

A Presbyter Molina, aged 40, and the wife of Gen. Aldunate, aged 68, have died recently at the capital.

It is stated that the President has granted the Archbishop leave of absence from his diocese for fourteen months, according to his request, for a voyage to Europe for his health. It is delayed to July.

In Congress Benavente presides in the Senate. F. J. Ovalle has been chosen in the House.

Of the *Mozambique* the captain, nine seamen and one passenger lost their lives, though the last is not certain.

The American propeller *Polynesian* has been laid up for a complete overhauling. She needed it from long service; but rumor speaks of a vile attempt to injure her machinery, by person or persons not yet known. She is to receive new boilers from Mouatt and Borrowman.

The *George and Henry* arrived at Talcahuano with an entire set of mill machines for the Caracol Mills. Her cargo of cotton goods, sugar and rice sold well.

The correspondent of our *Mercurio* writes from your City as follows about the Sickles case: "In such cases in England the husband, in higher circles, goes to the judges and obtains often thousands of pounds and a divorce in compensation of his honor. In France resort is had to a challenge; and among us (Spanish-Americans) the weight of vengeance falls on the weak woman. In the United States the adulterer perishes uniformly by the rifle or the revolver of the irritated man; often on mere suspicion. During my residence I have heard or seen at least a hundred cases like that of Sickles, and others worse even, in which the assassin could prove nothing more than remote surmises. Without a single exception all have been acquitted, not by law, but through some legal subterfuge."

The document signed by Americans residing here disapproving of the late Consul's policy, has just been republished here, as well as the counter statement signed by others opposing that he had not dishonored the flag. That was, however, not the question, but simply had he been prudent and done his duty as a Foreign Officer?

The Governor has begun to disband the batallions recruited for the pacification of the country. Seven hundred troops were sent south day before yesterday, possibly to act against the Indians.

A few nights ago two Americans, John Stevenson and —— Cunningham, Engineer, (steam,) were attacked on the road from Santiago, by a band of twenty men, mounted, robbed of everything, tied, stripped and left exposed in the cold at midnight. The Governor sent a force of thirty mounted policemen in pursuit at once.

When the new boats arrive from England, and the boats with new machines, it is reported the whole running on this coast will be altered. The mail boats will only call at Caldera and Callao, between this and Panama, smaller boats running between the minor ports. It is too good to be true. The *Celada* has just gone south.

News has been received that the *Messenger Bird*, American bark, of Boston, sailed from Brazil, with copper, for the United States, had been brought around Cape Horn by the Captain; whose detention and arrest is asked for in a circular signed by the parties interested in Rio. The bark touched in here, sold part of her cargo and hastened away to California.

Copper is selling at 19.25; Saltpetre at 2.12; and flour at 4.12 the quintal.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

CALIFORNIA.

Celebration of the Fourth—Intense Heat—A Sirocco at Santa Barbara—Deaths from Sun-stroke—Personal Difficulty and Threatened Duel Between Senator Broderick and Mr. Perley—The Gold Fields of the State—Agricultural Resources—The Wine Crop—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

The National Anniversary was celebrated here on Monday with great spirit, and the most detestable noise and confusion filled our ears from early daylight until late in the night. Californians never do anything by halves,—and all their arrangements for the occasion were on a large scale. Of fireworks we had a display (by private subscription, too) quite equal to any which your own City ever attempted. We had, also, a remarkably imposing procession in the day-time,—and a grand illumination at night. Business generally was suspended, and our citizens, of all nations under the sun, joined most heartily in commemorating the birthday of American Independence. I am happy to say that I have no accidents nor disasters of any sort to chronicle in connection with the celebration.

The heat has been intense. Several deaths from sunstroke have occurred in this city and in the interior districts. A terrible sirocco visited Santa Barbara on the 17th June. The Santa Barbara *Gazette* gives the following account of it:

"Friday, the 17th June, will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Santa Barbara, from the burning, blasting heat experienced that day, and the effects thereof. Indeed, it is said that for the space of thirty years nothing in comparison has been felt in this country, and, we doubt, in any other. The sun rose like a ball of fire on that day; but though quite warm, no inconvenience was caused thereby until two o'clock P. M., when suddenly a blast of heated air swept through our streets, followed quickly by others, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere became so intensely heated that no human being could withstand its force; all sought their dwellings, and had to shut doors and windows, and remain for hours confined to their dwellings. The effects of such intense and unparalleled heat was demonstrated by the death of calves, rabbits, birds, &c. The trees were all blasted, and the fruit, such as pears and apples, literally roasted on the trees ere they fell to the ground, and the same as if they had been cast on live coals. But, strange to say, they were only burned on one side—the direction whence came the wind. All kinds of metal became so heated that for hours nothing of the kind could be touched with the naked hands. The thermometer rose nearly to fever heat, in the shade. Near an open door, and during the prevalence of this properly-called sirocco, the streets were filled with impenetrable clouds of fine dust, or pulverized clay. Speculation has been rife since to ascertain the cause of such a terrible phenomenon; but though we have heard of many plausible theories thereon, we have not been fully convinced yet. However that might be, we see its terrible effects all around us, in blighted trees, ruined gardens, blasted fruits, and almost a general destruction of the vegetable kingdom."

We hear from the interior districts similar accounts of the high temperature. At Placerville, the thermometer indicated from 98° to 106° at midday, and at Upper Placerville on Wednesday last, it rose to 115° in the shade. At Columbia, the thermometer ranged from 105° to 111° in the shade. At Sonora, 102° to 113° in the shade. At San Andreas, on Sunday, the mercury rose to 100° in the coolest part of the *Independent* office; on Monday, to 108°—standing at that point for over two hours; on Tuesday, by 11 A. M., it reached 106°. At Oroville, the thermometer in the Court-house ranged 110°, and in Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office as high as 114°. In Shasta County, in some places, in brick buildings, the mercury rose to 118°. In the town of Shasta, in brick buildings, it ranged every day from 100° to 108°. In Petaluma, on the 22d June, the mercury was persuaded up to 105° in the shade. This was over a sprinkled floor and in a good breeze.

A personal difficulty has occurred between Senator Broderick and Mr. D. W. Perley, which has given rise to rumors of a hostile meeting. The difficulty appears to have grown out of Judge Terry's speech the night before the Lecompton Convention in Sacramento adjourned, in which he alluded to Senator Broderick in terms by no means complimentary. It seems that Broderick, on Monday morning last, happened to be sitting at the breakfast table at the International Hotel, in this city, in close proximity to Perley, who is a warm personal friend of Terry's, and who formerly was a law partner of the Judge's at Stockton. Broderick, after reading the newspaper, where he, it is said, saw some reference to Judge Terry's speech, looked up and commenced to speak in very harsh terms of the Judge. His remarks were, in substance, that he had, on an occasion when friends were scarce and much needed, stood by Judge Terry and assisted him; that now he was sorry he interfered in his behalf—for he thought it was a pity that the Vigilance Committee had not dealt with him as they had dealt with others whom they had taken in hand. Perley quickly interposed a remonstrance against Mr. Broderick's speaking in such terms about an absent friend—and finally the Senator turned upon Perley himself, using some offensive expressions towards him. As there were ladies present, Mr. Perley withdrew, and it appears sent a hostile missive to Mr. Broderick, by S. H. Brooks, Lecompton candidate for State Comptroller; and upon the arrival, that night, on the Sacramento boat, of Mr. E. J. C. Kewen, he was substituted for Mr. Brooks, as the friend of Perley. Mr. Broderick declined positively to fight Mr. Perley, and the result has been the publication in the *National* of an elaborate correspondence.

The following letter from Mr. Broderick, declining the challenge, defines his fighting platform.

San Francisco, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

D. W. Perley, Esq.—*Sir:* Your challenge of the 27th inst., was handed to me last evening by Mr. S. H. Brooks. This morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, one of the servants at my hotel informed me that two gentlemen were below, who desired to know if I had risen. I told the servant to say to them that I had. The servant returned with a note purporting to be signed by Mr. Brooks, informing me that Gen. E. J. C. Kewen had arrived, and desiring me to address any answer I designed to your challenge, to Gen. Kewen, instead of to Mr. Brooks. This mode of procedure was so unprecedented, that I had no recourse but to decline the recognition of any note coming under the circumstances, by the hand of a servant. Subsequently, Mr. Brooks and Gen. Kewen called on me in person. At this interview, the error committed in sending a note by a servant was corrected. Two days have elapsed since the alleged insult was given. If I had been inclined to recognize your right to demand satisfaction, you have placed it out of my power to do so, by the publicity you have given the matter.

When affairs of this kind are to be arranged, it is customary to keep them a secret even from intimate friends. While I have refrained from making mention of the affair, I find it to be the subject of newspaper comment and the theme of public conversation.

You knew at the time you were searching for a gentleman to bear the challenge that it would not be accepted. I informed you of the fact at the time the alleged insult was offered—in the presence of two gentlemen—and in language that could not be misinterpreted.

Your own sense of propriety should have taught you that the positions we relatively occupy are so different as to forbid my acceptance of your challenge. It is but a few days since you made oath that you were a subject of Great Britain. The giving or accepting a challenge could not therefore affect your political rights, as you are not a citizen of the United States.

For many years, and up to the time of my elevation to the position I now occupy, it was well known that I would not have avoided any issue of the character proposed. If compelled to accept a challenge, it could only be with a gentleman holding a position equally elevated and responsible, and there are no circumstances which could induce me even to do this, during the pendency of the present canvass. When I authorized the announcement that I would address the people of California during the campaign, it was suggested that efforts would be made to force me into difficulties, and I determined to take no notice of attacks from any source, during the canvass. If I were to accept your challenge, there are probably many other gentlemen who would seek similar opportunities for hostile meetings, for the purpose of accomplishing a political object, or to obtain public notoriety. I cannot afford at the present time to descend to a violation of the Constitution and the State laws to subserve either their or your purposes.

Your efforts to give publicity to the fact that it was your intention to send me a challenge, would justify me in giving a copy of this reply to the public. Circumstances will determine my course in this regard.

Yours, &c., D. C. BRODERICK.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in this city, which proved to be quite destructive. It broke out in a two-story house on the west side of Davis-street, between Broadway and Vallejo, the lower part of which was occupied by Mr. Higgins as a liquor-saloon, and the upper part by Thomas Burns as a sailors' lodging house. Several adjacent houses were destroyed; loss $15,000.

Since my last the steamer *Washington* has arrived here, after her long and tedious voyage around the Horn. Of her adventures before reaching Panama you are already advised, doubtless by your attentive correspondent at the latter place. Nothing remarkable transpired on board the steamer during her voyage of 17½ days from Panama hither, and she brought her passengers in all well. Soon after her arrival she was seized, to secure another claim for advances made upon her in a South American port. Just now she looks exceedingly seedy, and very much like the results of a bad speculation.

In political circles, there is little that is new. The various parties are preparing for the canvass, and meantime there seems to be a truce impending—a sort of calm before the storm. Senators Broderick and Gwin are both in the city, rubbing up their armor prior to starting on the political battle-field, and preparing to annihilate each other on a hundred stumps. Elijah Steele, the Anti-Lecompton nominee for Attorney General, has declined the honor, which is unfortunate, as he is a far better man than the Lecompton candidate, whose election would seem now to be placed beyond a contingency.

Our gold fields are much more profitable, however, than politics; and it would seem as though their richness are inexhaustible. I have letters from a highly-respectable and reliable source, announcing that at a point about sixty miles north of Nevada a "lead" has been discovered, which can be traced for six miles, and all of it rich with gold and silver, and by assays will pay $1,000 a ton. Some of the specimens seen by my correspondent look exceedingly rich for silver.

The Nevada *Journal*, referring to this discovery, has the following:

"J. F. Stone, formerly of Alpha, in Nevada County, now a resident of Truckee Meadows, has just arrived from the other side of the mountains, and reports the discovery of a vein of ore of extraordinary richness at the head of Six Mile Cañon, about ten miles from the Truckee Meadows, between the sink of the Humboldt and Carson Valley. The vein is four feet in thickness, and has already been traced a distance of six miles, and prospected three miles and a half. The ore is decomposed and easily worked. An assay of the ore by J. J. Ott, of Nevada, gives a result warranting $840 to the ton, worked in an ordinary mill, leaving $130 in the tailings to be collected by other processes. The metal obtained is composed of one-third silver and $12 40 gold per ounce. There is a large quantity of antimony also collected, besides about $40 in copper to the ton. The ore is like that from which silver is somtimes obtained, and not like decomposed quartz, though assuming more the appearance of the latter after being crushed and washed. It is supposed to be the same vein on which Peter Lassen was at work when murdered by the Indians. The vein runs northwardly, and from a high ridge the compass points along the direction of the vein to about the place of this rich discovery. The discovery was made by a man working in Six Mile Cañon, who found as he worked up his claims the richer they became, till he struck upon the vein, when with a small and very muddy head of water, he took out in half a day $300 with two hands."

The Quincy *Argus*, published in Plumas County, states that a number of men are prospecting the ridge between Humbug Valley and Musquito Creek. This ridge is supposed to be about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and it has been known for some time that the ridge contained an immense bed of gravel, but no one ever undertook to prospect it thoroughly until recently, when some of the "bone and sinew" of the country determined to find out whether there was anything there or not. Some of the men working at that place are at this time making as high as one hundred dollars per day to the hand, with an old fashioned rocker, there not being a sufficiency of water on the hill for any other kind of mining.

Turning to our agricultural resources we find that the harvest is rapidly progressing in our grain growing districts. The crops of wheat and barley are immense, and if you at the East should not have bread stuffs enough to feed European armies during the pending war, we shall probably be able to help make up the deficiency. Certainly we need no Eastern flour for our own consumption; and no one will think of using Haxall or Genessee wheat after trying our best California brands.

I wish your fair readers who nurse their rose bushes so tenderly in order to coax out a bud or two from each stalk, could take a look at some of our gardens. What think you of thirty full blown roses all on one stem of seven or eight inches in length? Just such an one stands beside me as I write, forming a huge bouquet of itself, rich both in color and perfume.

Vegetation of every description in California attains to extravagant size. Fruits and flowers are alike prolific; and trees attain a height dangerous to mention. You have heard of the big trees of Calaveras County; but there are few who appreciate their vast size. The most exaggerated published accounts of them are not beyond the truth. Several of them are from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter, and some, I verily believe, will exceed the highest figure. It is estimated that the lumber which could be sawed out of the trunk of one of the largest of them would amount to not less than 750 000 feet; and yet these giants possess the most beautiful proportions.

Mr. Paullin, the actor, was thrown from a wagon attached to a run-a way horse, sustaining severe fractures of his right leg, which threaten to cripple him for life. His wife and daughters, who were with him at the time, escaped with a few bruises.

Patrick Dooley was killed on the 26th June, by a miner named McElheny, at Old Gulch, Calaveras County. Dooley had been at work on McElheny's claim, but was discharged for drunkenness. He insisted, however, upon remaining, and finally made some threatening demonstrations against McElheny, when the latter brained him with a shovel. Mr. E. surrendered himself to the law, but the Judge refused to hold him to answer. Deceased was about 45 years of age, and left a family somewhere in the Atlantic States.

The body of Vincent Sager, a German, formerly of St. Louis, has been found in the Sacramento River under circumstances leading to the supposition that he had committed suicide rather than undergo the operation of amputation, necessary in consequence of a broken arm.

We hear sorry news from Lower California. A correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes:

"For a year or more but very little money has been brought into this part of the Territory, as the prices of salt have ruled too low to admit of doing anything in the salinas of San Quentin, and those persons who have pretended to do any copper mining have come here generally with little else than goods to pay off the help. Consequently, the only trading one can do is in cattle, deer skins, &c., until something turns up. Don Feliciano Esparza is the lessee of the salinas at San Quentin, and he is doing all in his power, he says, to get a few cargoes for shipment, in order that the people, including himself and family, may not live entirely destitute of sugar, coffee and other indispensable (with us) articles, of which he has long been deprived."

OREGON.

Further details of the gold news from Humboldt Bay are given by the Humboldt *Times*. It appears that the town of Eureka, Humboldt Bay, was thrown into a great uproar when the intelligence was first published. The discovery was made by one C. A. Robinson, who had resided eight years in Humboldt County. It seems that Robinson exhibited a prospect which he stated he had procured from one pan of dirt. The prospect amounted to twelve or fifteen cents. He represented that the diggings are extensive, and water convenient. He asked a remuneration of $1,000 for his discovery, and in view of this drew up an article of agreement in which he stipulated to point out an extensive tract of land that would pay $3 per day on an average, to be determined by a Committee of practical miners to be appointed by a public meeting of citizens. The money was to be placed in the hands of a responsible man, subject to Robinson's order when the Committee should bring back a report of a satisfactory character. About $500 was subscribed on 15th June, and in the evening a public meeting was held and a Committee appointed. Next morning it was rumored that a number of men had gone in search of the hidden treasure, and Robinson being somewhat alarmed lest it should be discovered, concluded to leave at once with the Committee. He started for Hydesville early in the morning, the Committee following the same night. The citizens of Eel River intended to hold a meeting on 16th June, to appoint a prospecting Committee, and the whole party to leave for the diggings next morning.

The affair had created considerable excitement throughout Humboldt County, as Robinson's report and the prospect he exhibited merely confirmed the already prevailing opinion, that the southern portion of Humboldt County is a gold country.

OBITUARY.

The Leeds (Eng.) *Mercury* has the following: "Dr. Winterbottom, the father of the medical profession, his name being first in the new Medical Register, died at Westoe, near South Shields, on Friday, in the 95th year of his age. Dr. Winterbottom was also probably the oldest Anti-Slavery advocate alive, having been connected with the great movement for the emancipation of the African race from bondage from early life. He lived some years in Sierra Leone, and wrote a well-known book amongst the profession, *Winterbottom on Hot Climate*, as the result of his experience in that deadly climate. He was well known as a practical philanthropist and promoter of popular education. He has been Vice-President of the South Shields Mechanics' Institute since 1820, and the remainder of his fortune has been left by him to found a large public school for the education of young Tyne seamen in nautical astronomy and navigation."

The Hon. John Gayle, Ex-Governor of Alabama, died at Jacksonville, July 21, aged 67. He sat in the Territorial Legislature of Alabama, was elected to the State Legislature from Monroe County in 1822, and again in 1829, when he was chosen Speaker of the House, in 1831 was elected Governor of the State, and reëlected in 1833. In 1847, he represented the Mobile District in Congress, and in 1849 was appointed U. S. District Judge by President Taylor.

The Hon. Samuel Anderson, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., died at Helena, Arkansas, July 19th, aged 75 years. He was twenty years on the Bench in the Murfreesboro Circuit.

PERSONAL.

The new Dean of Chichester, Eng., the Rev. Dr. Hook, before leaving Leeds, of which town he has been the vicar for 22 years, made the following benefactions: £400 to the Grammar School, the interest of which to be expended annually in a prize; the sum of £100 to the national school, on condition that the debt remaining on the schools be discharged before the institution of his successor, and sundry smaller amounts.

Elijah W. Upton, Esq., of South Danvers, Mass., has made a liberal gift of land to John C. Blaney, and others of Lynn for the purpose of erecting a Baptist Church thereon. The land is in that part of Lynn called "Wyoma."

Gen. Tom Thumb, (Chas. S. Stratton,) has been requested by citizens of Bridgeport to give a public entertainment in that town. The "General" agrees to give two, and devotes the proceeds to the Bridgeport Library.

NEW BOOKS.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A Private Journal, Prepared from Authentic Domestic Records. Together with Reminiscences of Washington and Lafayette. Edited by Sidney Barclay. New-York: Rudd & Carleton. 1859.

This dainty volume, which is an attempt to imitate in its getting up the typographical style of the last century, as the contents are also in imitation of the style of writing in our revolutionary days, resembles a young girl in the dress of her grandmother. In spite of the type, the quaint phraseology, and the very successful imitation of the manner of the last century, there is still the freshness and the bloom of youth upon it. It is of the class of the *Diary* of Lady Willoughby, and the best of the imitations of that charming volume, not even excepting the attempt made by Whittier. These *Personal Recollections* profess to be private records of the Revolution, written by a mover among and an eye-witness of the scenes therein described, commencing with the occupation of Long Island by the British. The professed editor is evidently a woman, as might be guessed from her equivocal name, which, like Currer Bell, belongs to no sex. The following extract from her preface indicates the spirit of the volume:

"The writer of these Letters, says the editor, and this diary, was the wife of an officer of the Revolution, and the daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, who, though endeavoring to maintain the neutral ground (as became one who owed allegiance to the Prince of Peace) in the contest which was then raging, dividing the hearts of households, whose peace and joy had never before known a cloud, was yet loyal at heart through all trial, temptation and loss. His daughter's position, as the reader will perceive, was a peculiar and painful one.

The journal was written during a long period of separation from her husband. It presents a true picture of her life, and commences with an extract from one of his letters to her. It is full of minute details, which, from their beauty and simplicity, have been left untouched. The old manuscript has been faithfully adhered to, the writer of this preface being confident that its authenticity will not be doubted by those who, taking truth and nature for their guide, can relish a plain tale plainly told.

It is questionable whether there could be found in our whole country a spot where time has made so few changes, or custom so little inroad, as in the region which was the scene of these reminiscences. The habits and manners of its inhabitants are unaltered. The same houses, the same furniture, the same farms, the same trees, remain to this day. The spot where some cruelty or outrage was committed is still pointed out, and the very hearthstone is shown under which lay hidden, until the danger passed by, the little relics of the broken household family plate, or perhaps all the money possessed by the needy owner."

There is an air of simple veracity in the charming manner in which these well-known incidents of the opening drama of our Revolution on Long Island are narrated.

THE JOURNAL.

"September—1776.—*Write from thy heart, Mary, from the inmost recesses of it, that I may look into it, as it loves, hopes, thinks, fears, that, though absent, thou mayest be near, and that thy troubles, thy cares, may be shared, though not alleviated, by one whom thou lovest, and who loves thee.*"

The request shall be granted; each day a page in the journal, or a letter to my husband.

Still at the Parsonage with my three precious children: already heart weary at your absence, but striving to keep up courage. To-day received intelligence of the unfortunate affair of Brooklyn. What a skilful movement was that of Gen. Washington—a wonderful retreat!—the enemy so near that the sound of their pickaxes and shovels could be heard? It is a new proof of his cool forethought and judgment. The heavy fog seemed to fall providentially. May we not accept it as an omen that our leader is the favored of Heaven?

In this quiet nook, where we had hoped to find peace and safety, we shall have disturbance, fear and danger; since the enemy have possession of the island, there can be no doubt of it, but to some extent my father's neutral stand, and sacred profession, will protect us.

As we have moved to this place, dear Edward, since you left us, I think it will be agreeable to you to have some little description of it. It is a low-roofed, Dutch style of house, with its gable to the road; white-washed and covered with sweet-briar and creeping vines of many kinds; and my father has planted the ivy, which came from his dear Old England. It grows slowly, and the children love to pick its glossy leaves, and carry them to grandpa. At the sight of them, his heart of tenderness reverts to early days; he tells them of the old castles, and gray ruins it mantles over the sea, and of the one which overgrew the cottage where he was born. The thoughts of my dear, honored parent, remind me of a brave old tree torn up by its roots, and transplanted into a foreign soil; it may not die, but it has a sickly appearance, and its leaves have lost their living green, and are pale and yellow.

The front door opens into a hall of moderate size. On the right is the parlor; back of it my father's study, while on the other side is the dining room and bed room, and in the wing the kitchen. The rooms above are spacious and convenient, the windows at the end being large, admitting air and light. Across the front of the dwelling runs a piazza, or covered porch. Here we sit and sew, and talk, and read. My father tells me the news, which he gathers in his walks in the neighborhood; and I read to him portions of your letters, which indeed is but seldom, because they are so few. His breast is, I think, agitated by contending emotions. He is attached to the land of his adoption, and can sympathize in her distress, but naturally his first, his dearest affections, were given to the land of his birth. Can we censure this? call it infatuation, blindness? Oh no! I honor my father for the sentiment. Do not condemn it, Edward. *We* love this, our native land, the native country of my mother, of both your parents. Her cause seems to *us* a righteous one. She is over-taxed, oppressed, insulted; my father feels this, he is indignant at it; yet, in his character of ambassador of Christ, follower of the Crucified, as well as by nature's instinct, he *hates* the sin, while he *loves* the sinner. They seem (the English) the foes of our own household to him; brother lifting up sword against brother, in unnatural warfare, which he prays may speedily come to an end!

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALE.

Oct 3.—Dear, dear husband! Was there ever anything so sorrowful, so dreadful, as young Nathan Hale's fate? Tears are running down while I write.

Would that the enemy's designs could have been discovered without so costly a sacrifice! Gen. Washington desired, for he knew it to be of vital importance to the Continental forces, that some one should penetrate the British camp, to discover their plans.

In the performance of this duty, the flower of the army has fallen a victim to British wrath and brutality.

Rhoda Pemberton wrote me that, at the time when Col. Knowlton first made known to the officers the wish of the Commander-in-Chief, a dead silence prevailed, and then Capt. Hale looked up and said: "I will undertake it." It seemed, she said, against right and nature, to all his friends and even to strangers, that so young and gallant an officer should go out on such service. But young Hale said: "Every kind of service for his country became honorable. It was desired by the Commander of her armies."

Young Capt. Hale left the camp at Harlem Heights under Gen. Washington's orders, late in last month, I believe.

Before reaching the British lines he assumed the dress of a schoolmaster; he wore a suit of brown broad cloth, and a round broad-brimmed hat.

He took off his silver shoe buckles too. His college diploma was in his portmanteau, signed by the Rev. Dr. Napthali Daggett of Yale University.

He passed, so Rhoda tells me, safely through the British lines, everywhere, along the posts, and among the tents and barracks to Huntington, about nine miles from this place. It was the place from which he started a short time before. A boat was to meet him, to sail over to Connecticut Main.

The young man went down to the shore at day-break in perfect security; no doubt buoyed with joy at the success of his enterprise.

He saw a boat moving shoreward. *It was the enemy!* He did retreat, but they cried out "Surrender, or Die."

An armed vessel, the *Halifax*, stood around the neck, out of sight. Thither the young man was taken, and put in irons.

His papers, written in some dead language, (Latin, I believe,) were under the soles of his pumps. They betrayed him.

The next morning at daybreak, after he received sentence, he was executed.

"I only regret," he said, just before he ascended to the gibbet, "that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Rhoda gave me this account. She says that Provost Cunningham (the inhuman wretch!) called out, "Swing the rebel off!"

I cannot write this without weeping. It was a noble testimony, but a bitter necessity. So likely, so young, so brave.

It was on the 21st of September, '76. They tore up the letter he wrote to his family, saying, the rebels should never know they had a man in their army who could die with such firmness.

HOW THE HESSIANS BEHAVED.

Tuesday—The Hessians have been ordered to cut down all the saplins they can find. They pile them along the road about twelve feet high, then by pressing teams and wagons, they cart it away to forts and barracks at a distance.

It is a serious loss; in a few years our farms will be without wood for use. They (the Hessians) burn an immense quantity;—even the rail-fences, unless we take care to cut and cart wood for their constant use. Keeping the fire agoing all night, many a poor farmer rises in the morning to find his cattle strayed miles away, or his grain trampled down and ruined!

Wednesday—About thirty miles to the eastward, a countryman was met on the road by a company of English soldier ruffians, when they began to curse and swear, and threaten to compel him to say, "God save the king," which he resolutely and unwisely refused to do; though doubtless not counting on their putting their threat into execution.

One of the villains, more in liquor and more violent than the rest, stepped up to the American, with a drawn sword, which he kept flourishing over the poor creature's head, and shouted "*Say it, or by — you're a dead man!*" The villain paused an instant; the dumb silence of the man continued, and the dreadful threat was put into execution!

I suppose there are many around us who would have done the same thing. Few, in this our day and generation, pray for their enemies, not even "*Good King George!*"

GENERAL WOODHULL.

SATURDAY.—Ruth Floyd's husband (you remember Ruth, my old friend) has been murdered!

She married Nathaniel Woodhull. He was elected last year President of the Provincial Congress. There are no bounds to the indignation and horror. A pattern of Christian meekness must he or she be to be able to forgive and pray for such enemies. But that God will turn their hearts I do most fervently implore.

I jot down a few of the particulars, although it is a painful task.

His duty was to drive the live stock from the shore to the interior of the island, out of the reach of the enemy.

Being poorly off for men, he was forced to wait a reinforcement at Jamaica. He was Brigadier-General of Suffolk and Queens.

The General fell a victim to his high sense of honor. He refused to abandon his perilous post, while any hope of reinforcement remained.

My father thinks that he would have been justified in withdrawal. His force was reduced to less than one hundred men, from a desire to remove their families to places of safety.

Those remaining were worn down, and their horses over ridden, in repelling the ravaging parties of the enemy. The British (landing at Gravesend) were pouring over the island in swarms, cutting off communications with the American force at Brooklyn.

A severe thunder-storm compelled him to take refuge in an inn near by. He was overtaken by the Seventeenth Regiment of British Dragoons. The General gave up his sword in token of surrender. A ruffian ordered him to say, "God save the King." The General replied, "God save us all;" on which the cowardly assassin brutally assaulted the defenceless General with a broad-sword.

He would have killed him, but his hand was arrested by an officer of more magnanimity and honor.

One arm was horribly mangled from shoulder to hand. In this situation he was dragged from place to place; at length he was released from a filthy little vessel used to transport live stock for the use of the British army by the enemy, and removed, mangled, bleeding, and parched with fever-heat, to an inn at Jamaica, Mrs. Hinchman's tavern.

She gave up the best room and bed for the poor wounded General's use. He begged her not to leave him alone in the hands of the enemy. The humane woman answered, "Don't be uneasy, General; I don't expect to go to bed to-night."

The next day he was taken westward again. Mrs. Hinchman had dressed the wounds, bandaged his head, which was terribly cut, and the shattered arm.

At a half-way house, while the escort regaled themselves within, the wounded General was left with a guard, under the horse-shed! Here again woman acted the part of the good Samaritan. Mrs. Howard, the landlady, went out to minister to the weak and fainting patriot.

She brought bread, and wine sangaree, and invited him, with tender pity and solicitude, to partake of some refreshment.

The guard impudently asked, "If she had nothing for them?"

"I *give* to prisoners, you can *buy*!" the kind woman replied.

The fainting General was conveyed to New-Utrecht. He felt himself rapidly growing worse; his little remaining strength was fast ebbing. He urgently requested that his wife might be sent for. Strange to say, the request was granted. The arm was cut off by the surgeon, but mortification took place, and the brave man breathed his last, his wife, Ruth Floyd, having arrived only in time to receive his dying sigh.

Poor Ruth! What must have been her feelings when the news of her husband's state reached Mastick!

Rhoda writes that she was wonderfully sustained, and showed great presence of mind. She (Ruth Woodhull) caused a wagon-load of provisions to be put up; but little could her poor husband partake of.

Gen. Woodhull lived but a few hours after she reached New-Utrecht. He was in the enemy's hospital, in a comfortless, wretched condition. It was his request that Ruth should distribute the provisions among the poor starved American prisoners there, which she did, and then placed her dear, lost husband's body in the wagon and went on her lonely way home.

Poor woman!

Yet, as she slowly traveled that dreary journey of 70 miles, in tears, there must have been some comfort in the thought that the precious remains of her gallant husband were not left with the enemy, to be denied the right of sepulture; but that she could lay him by the side of his forefathers, in the family burial place; in hope, and honorable pride, that for his country he had laid down his life.

THURSDAY.—Once a month the Hessians go to headquarters for their rations, including spirits, and then for three days they are for the most part given up to intoxication, and we have trying and grevious scenes to go through; fighting, brawls, drumming and fifing and dancing the night long; card and dice playing, and every abomination going on under our very roofs! The noise from the kitchen, which they always occupy, is terrifying. The door opening into the rest of the house is nailed fast, but the inmates are continually in dread of having their dwellings burnt over their heads.

1780.

The house of Fry Willis, of Jericho, was entered by way of the kitchen, where a young man and woman were sitting over the fire. The robbers fired off a gun to obtain a light. They then set a guard over each bed, and searched for money and valuables. The man-servant, "a warrior," attempted to run for his sword, but was held back. They ransacked cabinets, desks, etc., and took money to a considerable amount, the serving-man's excepted, which was concealed under a drawer.

The venerable and respected Thomas Willis, then a boy sleeping in his trundle-bed, narrates these incidents of the war of the Revolution, elucidating, in the trials and afflictions of his people, (the Friends,) and their patient submission, that divine charity which suffereth long and is kind.

John Searing had been observed by the enemy carting pork; counting upon his having received the money for it, the creatures went to his house and demanded it. On refusing it his life was threatened. He persisted, was seized and his head placed upon a block, and a man stood over him with an axe, bringing it down every moment as if to sever his head from his body. His wife then placed all the money they had, about forty pounds, at their feet, and rushed to save her husband by placing her arm across his neck.

The sight of the money caused them to desist their threatenings.

The same person, Mr. John Searing, was equally fearless when commanded by an officer to go with his team to the harbor to cart liquor. He was in his own wagon on the road and driving.

He refused the request. A sword was brandished over his head, with a threat of instant death.

There was a pause, and a solemn uplifting of the heart to God on his part.

The trustful man then said: "If thou seest anything in me worthy of death, why then take my life."

John Searing did not feel free—conscience free—to perform such a behest.

Such perfect trust in Divine protection disarmed the atrocious wretch. His arm fell powerless. He took the good man prisoner and carried him to the Colonel, who respected his religious scruples.

His walk home over the fields alone was full of the joy and peace of a faithful believer. He used through his after-life to recur to it as the most delightful walk he ever took.

The robbers, on entering the house of John Willis, were so exasperated at finding no booty that they tied the hands of all the family behind them, as well as those of the eminent preacher, Joseph Delaplaine, who was their guest at the time.

They dragged the wife of Mr. Willis by the hair about the house, and then left them, telling them that they had set fire to the house, which was true, as they saw the flames kindling and curling up the wooden jamb beside the fireplace. Their hands all tied!

A young woman named Phebe Powell, by dint of the most powerful efforts, at length loosened one of her hands and ran to extinguish the flames, which she succeeded in doing before releasing the rest from their thongs!

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A WIFE.—The Albany *Argus*, July 27, says: "Day before yesterday a warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Clinton for the arrest of Abraham Witbeck, farmer, who resides in the town of Watervliet, about eleven miles from this city. The charge preferred was outrageous abuse of his wife. The officer found his man and brought him into the city Monday evening, and an investigation was had before Justice Parsons yesterday, when it was shown that his wife had been subjected at his hands, not only to the most cruel beatings, but unprecedented outrage. He is a man of about forty years, and is reputed to be worth $16,000. His wife was a Miss Van Vranken, whose family has long resided in the town. They have six children. We give below her testimony, remarking that it is fully substantiated by the neighbors, only in grosser details:

Maria Witbeck, sworn—Am wife of defendant; we were married on the 27th March, 1845; lived together ever since, till yesterday; about the 1st of June he gave me a black eye; struck me about the head several times, bruising me badly; on the 11th June he struck me, pinched me, got me down in the corner and choked me; left marks upon me; the children got him away; left marks of his fingers upon my neck; once, during the latter part of May, he threw me out of doors; struck me; I coaxed him to let me in; he came and kicked me as I was going in; then pulled me out again; then he held my head down and committed a nuisance in my face; in the latter part of June he struck me; made a bruise that gave me a great deal of pain; he carried on for two or three days; at one time he seized me while I was getting breakfast, and threw me into the wood box; a week ago last Wednesday he struck me and threw me down into a corner; got on me and spit in my face; he wouldn't let me churn; kept me in one corner of the cellar; threatened to "split my brains open;" I got up stairs; he came up; he again shoved me down cellar, whereby I was badly bruised; I again went up stairs and ran out; I took my boy with me; he ran after me; I dropped the boy and continued running; I saw several men and halloed at them to protect me; defendant finally caught me, raised up my clothes, and exposed my person to the men, at the same time using very bad language, and inviting them to abuse me; last Saturday night I went to bed; he commenced drinking; had a bottle of whisky; I tried to get him into bed; he got hold of the candle and put it into my face, pinched my nose, and put his fingers into my nostrils; I was afraid he would burn the bed; the following morning he seized hold of me and threw me down, pulling a handful of hair out of my head; he choked me while I was down; part of my head is bald because of the hair he pulled out; the children interfered and he took hold of Gertrude and pulled and slapped her around; on Monday morning he wouldn't let me work; *he took the infant by the feet and head and begun to strike me with the child; he attempted to strike me and hit the child*; he frequently threatened by words to take my life. Witbeck was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

CRUELTY TO AMERICAN SEAMEN.

The Case of the Officers of the Ship Messenger—The Other Side of the Story.

From the Victoria Overland Messenger and Price-Current, May 21.

In our impression of yesterday we inserted a communication from the Rev. Mr. Beecher relative to the case of Capt. Manton, a communication which expressed the sentiments, we believe, of the greater part of the Americans here, and certainly in terms far more moderate than we have usually heard employed.

The facts of the case, as our readers will probably recollect, are as follows: The *Messenger* came into this port from Siam, with a full cargo of rice. On the 14th of April, while the ship was yet full, the crew demanded their discharge, although by the articles they had engaged for a period of twelve months, and had not served for more than five. The Captain consented that two of their number should go on shore with him and refer the question to the American Consul, directing them in the meantime to return to their work. With this decision the men appeared to be satisfied, with the exception of one Thompson, who refused to return to his work; upon which he was (not triced up, as we generally understand the term,) but made fast to the poop rail until he expressed his willingness to submit. While he was in this position, the crew again came aft and demanded his release, Munroe standing out from the rest to demand it. The Captain struck the latter for his insolent and mutinous conduct with a reef point that was lying at hand, and in return Munroe drew a knife. This was the signal for a scuffle: The First Officer interfered to protect his Captain, another seaman named Haill also struck Captain Manton severely on the back of the head, and was in turn attacked by the Second Officer, who would have been overpowered by him, had not Manton come to his assistance. At last, after a severe struggle, the mutineers were secured, and themselves made fast to the rigging, but again in such a position, (we assert it from personal inspection,) that it is impossible they could have suffered the physical torture described. Unfortunately the spot where Munroe was made fast was exposed to the sun. Much has been made, but we think needlessly, of this. As for the blows which he received while in this position, the cowardly ruffian owns, that he made as much noise as he possibly could, not, as it would seem, in consequence of any pain that he was suffering, but for the sole purpose of causing a disturbance on board the ship. Under these circumstances, wrong as it may have been, it was surely not unnatural, that the captain of the vessel should have endeavored even by blows to compel him to be quiet. And here we believe the matter would have ended, but for the officious and uncalled-for interference of one of those miserable humanity—mongering informers who have long been the pest of our police courts at home, and who bid fair speedily to become an equally loathsome nuisance here. We do not think that a consideration of the facts of the case gives any evidence of that truculent disposition on the part of Capt. Manton, which it has been the object of these prosecutions to crush. The sailor, Thompson, by his own showing, was released by the Captain's orders as soon as he promised to return to his duty within ten minutes of his confinement and within two of his first request to be set free. The mutineer, Haill, is offered his freedom upon the same terms, but rejects it, contemptuously telling the captain that he need not trouble his head about him for he was well enough; and as for the ruffianly assassin Munroe, whose knife had been so recently raised against Manton's life, who was even still endeavoring (and he succeeded but too well in his attempt) to do him further evil, by causeless screams that would have disgraced a whipped school-boy, what evidence have we of the captain's intentions towards him? We are told that Manton left him to madden and die under the rays of a tropical sun. But is this consistent with the fact that he ordered the face of the man whom he was so torturing to be washed, and water to be given him to drink. This was not the way to add to the torture, to carry into effect the diabolical project imputed to him. Neither was it a mark of innate cruelty of disposition that when Haill was kicking violently the officer who was employed in making him fast, Capt. Manton interfered to prevent any unnecessary suffering from being inflicted upon him. We are far from saying that Capt. Manton's conduct was right. We are far from saying that it was what his own deliberate judgment would approve; but we do say that if any ten men were placed in the position in which he was, surrounded by a mutinous crew, and with his life threatened, nine certainly would have used far more violence than he did, and we certainly should not have been the exceptional tenth. Let law say what it will, when Munroe stood insolently forward to dictate to his commander, if Capt. Manton had laid him senseless on the deck, no reasonable man can say that he would have far exceeded his duty. Had he blown his brains out, when the unsheathed knife was raised, he would have been within it. We admit Capt. Manton has violated the letter of the law, we admit that he erred in not exhibiting more forethought with regard to the effects of a China sun, more command of temper in refraining from the chastisement of the pinioned mutineers. We admit he might have abandoned his ship in the hands of the discontented seamen, and obeyed the law by seeking aid from the police, but we do not admit that by acting this last part he would have discharged his duties to his employers, or conducted himself as became a man of common sense. Those halycon days of the peaceable government of turbulent crews must we fear be deferred until Mr. Inspector Jarman or some one of his brother officers is empowered to board every ship as she enters the harbor, to become the moral pilot of the vessel and take bullied skippers under his puissant protection. The time may come when everybody will kowtow to the truncheon, and a happy time of Quakerdom it will be, but we do not expect to see it, nor, gentle reader, need you. At any rate it has not come yet, and until it does arrive we may at least claim, in passing judgment upon charges like the present, that some allowance should be made for blows inflicted in the heat of strife and by a man whose life has been endangered so lately.

But while we thus urge these considerations in extenuation of the offence of which Captain Manton and his officers have been convicted, we by no means join in the base and cruel imputations that have been cast on the officers of justice in the discharge of their duty. To those who have the privilege of knowing him we need not speak of the Acting Chief-Justice, of the unsuspected integrity of his purpose, the clear and manly firmness of his judgment, or the warm and kindly humanity of his heart. To those who know him not, his reputation at least cannot be unknown; and even were it not so, they could not but look with loathing and disgust upon the vulgar profanity which has stolen into the columns of one of our cotemporaries, we would fain hope without his being aware of the fact, and which only fails to be of the most biting cruelty because it is beneath contempt. For the Chief Justice's conduct in the present case we need only refer to the terms in which he passed sentence, language which made far more allowance for those upon whom it passed sentence than was made by the jury who pronounced the verdict. But we think that that sentence would have been still less severe had the case for the defence been properly or even moderately brought forward. We are fully aware that Dr. Bridges was perfectly unprepared for the determination of the Court to form its own opinion instead of relying upon the mature judgment of the legal adviser of the Crown, but this state of unpreparedness was too painfully manifested in the conduct of the case for the defence. It is over now, and the short-coming cannot be remedied, but we may venture to express a hope that when the Executive Council meets to confirm or to commute the sentence that has been passed they will bear in mind, not only the provocations that Capt. Manton received, not only the character for uniform humanity and kindness that was extorted from these very men, but also the unspeakable punishment that has already been inflicted upon a man of high and honorable feeling by being forced to stand twice in the felon's dock, by being forced to occupy, were it but for an hour, a felon's cell. In cases like the present the custom of our English Courts admits some little mitigation of the full penalty of the law. It would not sentence men like these on such a charge as the present to the same cell which would be a fitting home for the robber or the murderer. Yet here, where it is more needed, there is no such mitigation. Once more, as the exponents of a very large amount of public feeling on the subject, we would most respectfully urge the Executive of this colony to exercise its prerogative of mercy on the present occasion. The majesty of the law has been vindicated; a punishment severe already, out of all proportion to the offence, and which may be yet more fearful in its effects, has already been inflicted. We trust that justice now will be considered satisfied and that the whole pound of flesh will not be demanded.

British Colonial Injustice to Americans.

From the Victoria (Hong Kong) Register, May 21.

The decision of the Court in the case of the master and officers of the *Messenger* is so startling an instance of what may be described as Justice run mad, that it becomes every one seriously and calmly to consider whither such decisions lead.

We respect the Court, from the Judge to the door-keeper. We would not be guilty of disrespect, even though the cause for complaint were double. But the present decision of the Court is so far-reaching in its power for evil, that it becomes the privilege of every one, in any way interested, to show the evil, and in proper language to protest against it. The facts in the case of the *Messenger* were made public at the time of the preliminary trial before the Marine Magistrate. Nor does there appear anything upon the new trial to modify in an important degree the facts first eliminated. The decision of the Marine Magistrate, was by many considered needlessly severe, since it imposed expense and inconvenience upon the defendants, but no one imagined that it could do more. It was clearly recognized, that having broken over a harbor regulation, the master of the *Messenger* was liable to a suitable fine. The general expression of opinion was, "the law must be sustained while it is law" and to a proper punishment for its infraction no one could have made objection, not even the defendant. But punishment to produce its legitimate effect must be commensurate with the transgression. If it is so, it works reform in the one punished, it warns others against the same transgression, it impresses the whole community favorably, for it writes "Justice" as well as "Judgment" upon the doings of the law. If punishment is in excess of transgression, its benefit is lost. Judgment may be written in characters of fire, but if Justice be not written with it, the characters may burn but they can never shine. Men may feel them but they will never see or admire or respect. Let us, then consider the effect of the decision of the Court just announced.

I. *Upon American Shipmasters generally.*

It will teach them that they as a class, if brought before the Colonial Court, are to be judged, more according to preconceived opinions of them as a class, than according to the merits of the case in question.

That if brought in collision with the laws of the colony, there is for them not only the usual quantum of punishment which rightly follows upon their misdemeanor, but also a large store of the same article subject to draft, whenever prejudice, national or otherwise shall call for it.

It will take away respect for the majesty of the law, and leave only the grosser element fear, and fear without respect soon engenders hatred. And worse than all, it will to a certain extent alienate that respect and kindly feeling which is stronger than prison bolts and bars to secure obedience to law.

2 *Upon American seamen generally.*

It will show to them that their officers are not considered by the Court of this Colony upon an equal standing with good citizens generally, and that the law has for them a scale of punishments more severe than for others. It will show them, that if their legal obligations become irksome, they have only to take such measures of provocation as shall throw their superior officers off their guard and lead to some act of violence, when at once punishment severe and cruel will fall upon the officers while they escape with the temporary inconveniences incurred.

While the master of the *Messenger* and his officers are subject to fine and imprisonment, the man who commenced the whole affray is unpunished. The man who with drawn knife threatened the master's life is unpunished. The man who struck, from behind, the cowardly blow upon the master's head is unpunished.

These three are even screened from the punishment which others suffered for refusal to return to duty.

There are undesirable facts to circulate through the forecastle, and their fruits may be looked for in an increase of those scenes of violence which for the last six months have been almost unknown.

3. *Upon the defendants themselves.*

It transfers them from the position of criminals to that of victims. They are not punished, they are simply abused. The public sympathy which would have been with a judicious punishment and added weight to it, now goes with those upon whom evil has fallen, so that they are above the law which condemns them.

4. *Upon the community at large.*

It revives unpleasant jealousies and national prejudices, which are ever a fruitful source of discord. It throws a stumbling block in the way of that reciprocal confidence and respect and esteem which should exist in every civilized community between the local Government and foreign visitors.

These cannot exist upon the side of the latter unless they are reciprocated by the former.

It is to be hoped that even now some of the evil effects before narrated may be modified, and that respectful solicitation on the part of those from whom it should come may remove the harshness of the sentence, and show to all, that whatever be the nationality of any man he will find in the Colonial Court a zealous guardian of the law *with no symptoms of madness.* J. C. BEECHER, Seamen's Chaplain.

A STREET BRAWL IN PITTSBURGH—A PUGILISTIC EDITOR.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, July 26, says: "This forenoon, about 11½ o'clock, an affray occurred on Fifth-street, opposite the Post-office, which, though perfectly harmless in its results, created for the time being an immense amount of excitement. It appears that in yesterday's *Dispatch* there appeared an article purporting to be a reply to an attack made on the City Solicitor, Mr. A. W. Foster, in Saturday's *Press*, which reflected in rather severe terms on the character of Mr. J. B. Kennedy the editor and proprietor of the latter sheet. Mr. K. responded to-day in an article very severe upon Mr. Foster, and Mr. Pierce Foster, son of the latter, taking umbrage at the statements put forth in it, called at the *Press* office once or twice this morning for the purpose of settling the matter with the editor. The latter was absent at a barber's shop down street, and on his return he was met by young Foster, who inquired, 'If his name was Kennedy?' The latter answered, 'Yes,' and that he was not ashamed of his patronymic, whereupon Foster let fly his right in Kennedy's face. The blow fell short of its mark, and Kennedy having squared off in the meantime, struck at Foster. A little of what pugilists would call 'in fighting' now followed, in which the contestants labored vigorously to damage each other's frontispieces, but failed signally to make even an 'impression,' their 'science' being wholly paralyzed, as well by the novelty of their position as the excitement of the moment, and rendered wholly valueless. About this time, the City Solicitor, who deemed the proceedings entirely too tame for the manner in which an affair like this should be conducted, entered the ring and dealt Kennedy a couple of blows with his cane, one of which had the effect of disturbing his equilibrium a little. Foster, Jr., like the Emperor Napoleon at Solferino, saw that his time had now arrived, and, hauling off while Kennedy was still 'unsteady' from the effects of the father's blow, let him have it in the face—slightly irritating the skin, but otherwise doing no observable damage. Kennedy now, whether from having to deal with a superior force, or from other causes, it is not for us to say, retreated, and the fight was over. The allies had carried the day. They were masters of the position, while the enemy, retreating in good order through the alley, took refuge in the 'quadrangle,' *alias* the yard, in the rear of the *Press* office. The fight, as will be seen, was a very tame one, yet it collected a crowd of several hundred persons, and formed the chief subject of conversation on Fifth-street during the day. But we do not think the end is yet. Kennedy says he can flog the Fosters in a fair fight, while the fact that Mr. Pierce Foster crossed the 'Ticino' without asking, to day, seems to show that he has very grave doubts of Mr. Kennedy being able to carry out his promise. It is to be hoped that the matter may be settled soon in some way, as those street brawls are both disgraceful and demoralizing, unworthy of any of the parties concerned, and calculated to make them ridiculous in the eyes of the community. An unwilling spectator during the *melée* was Judge McClure, who happened to be at the Post-office on business at the time. His Honor kept his judicial eyes closed during the entire transaction, and merely saw it as a citizen."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1859.

The Cattle markets are less crowded this week. There were some hundreds unsold last Wednesday, but the surplus was pretty well used up during the following days, in part by country buyers, who came in pretty freely on learning the state of the supply and the low rates prevailing. The cool weather for several days past has also favored the butchers, so that the limited purchases of last week are well exhausted, and the 3,823 fresh Bullocks received for this week's market just about supplied the City and country demand; the latter is now quite brisk, as every country nook and corner within a hundred miles of the City is crowded with City people, and not a few visitors from the South. The apparent supply of Bullocks, as indicated by the numbers, is lessened by the generally low weights of the animals offered this week. The principal cattle yards were cleared out before night to-day, so that there is an open field for next week's operations....Milch Cows are still crowded in much faster than they can possibly be sold. Many of these cows brought in from week to week, are in part made up of animals that have been here before, and have been driven out to pasture, and again returned to the yards to take a second or third chance of finding a customer. In the present state of the demand, farmers will do well to keep their cows upon the farm, unless so anxious to get rid of them that they are willing to keep them here waiting until the expenses eat up the whole amount they may sell for....Veal Calves have been brought in less freely—say 150 less than last week. This decrease, together with the cooler weather, has had a good effect upon prices, which have improved somewhat since last Wednesday....Sheep and Lambs are more abundant—nearly 5,060 more than last week. A larger proportion than usual are Spring Lambs, and the price of these has declined 25c.@50c. ꝑ head. Good fat Sheep are in demand, at even better prices than last week. Many of those offered have been light and thin, and have been sold to farmers for further feeding.... Swine have come in a little more freely, but the demand is better, and the yards are cleared out.... The following table, carefully collected from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.......	3,823	200	687	16,373	3,018
Previous week...	4,257	195	838	11,555	2,661
Same w'k last. y'r	4,950	200	588	11,207	5,595

Weekly average of beeves for 1857..............3,143

Weekly average of beeves for 1858..............3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 24,101. Total number received the previous week, 19,340; an increase of 4,761. This is by far a larger number of live animals brought here for slaughter than during any week the present season.

Of the 3,823 fresh bullocks, 2,876 were yarded at the Forty fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 800 sold at Bergen; 51 at Browning's, and 23 at O'Brien's on Sixth-street; and 73 at Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen continue large. Of the 2,876 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 1039; from Kentucky, 609; from New-York State 350; from Ohio, 564; from Iowa, 87; from Canada, 100; from Indiana, 84; from New-Jersey, 15. Most of this week's supply is from the West, New-York only contributing 350. A larger number than usual came from Kentucky, but they were generally of a lower grade than we are accustomed to look for from that State.....The 2,876 yarded at Forty-fourth-street, came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad, 1,498; by Erie Railroad, 1,082; by Hudson River Boats, 200, and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 96. Two roads this week brought nearly all the cattle. Beside the 1,082 here reported *via* the Erie Railroad, there were 800 sold at Bergen and other small lots from the yards and other points near the eastern terminus of the road.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

The market opened yesterday with considerable firmness on the part of sellers who struck for an advance of at least ½c. This was conceded by buyers for good killing animals, of which there was a small proportion in the yards. The preliminary sales on Tuesday were rather more than usual. At the opening of the regular market this morning the number of buyers was quite full, and the comparatively small stock on hand, with the weather as cool as could be desired, favored those having cattle to dispose of. There was considerable bantering, and more apparent activity than we have witnessed for weeks past. The supply of good animals was quite below the requirements of butchers, and the competition for them carried prices up in some instances to fully 1c. ꝑ ℔. dressed weight, above the rates at which the same grade sold last Wednesday. There were few cattle really fit to kill in the yards at 12 o'clock, and there was a pretty thorough clearing out of all grades before night. The poorer stock sold at little advance early in the day, but after the better class was gone the "best left" were in request and sold at considerable advance. Taking the average of the entire transaction, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.........	None.	None.
Best quality offered.....	10½c.@11c.	10¼c.@10½c.
Medium quality.........	9½c.@10¼c.	9¼c.@ 9¾c.
Poor quality.............	8½c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality.........	6½c.@ 8c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices..	9c. @10½c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales...	9¼c.@½ 9c.	8¾c.@ 9c.

Advance for the week ½c.@¾c. ꝑ ℔.

The estimated weights were generally against the butchers; they say that cattle do not "die well" at this season, but shrink much more than they themselves have estimated when purchasing. As the stale cattle are all used up, and no droves left back upon the road, the track is clear for fresh supplies, the amount of which we will not attempt to conjecture, so wide is the pasture ground and varied the routes the cattle sometimes take. Again, when a short supply from abroad is pretty evident, the river counties of this State pour in freely, and what was supposed a scarcity becomes an over supply even....About 1,000 head went East from Albany on Monday last, but most of those coming to this market remained in original hands.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

J. Church sold 17 State steers and cows for J. Bates at $42 50, or about 9c. ꝑ ℔., calling them 5¼ cwt. They were in medium flesh. Also, for M. Lucas, 19 Ohio cows and heifers, of 5 cwt., at $40. And 17 very common State steers and heifers for Reed, at 6c.@8c.

Shepard & Vail sold 60 State stillers for Earll, Chadwick & Joyce, at an average of 9c. They were strong 6 cwt., in fair flesh; but it is too late in the season to bring this class of cattle, butchers disliking to handle them during warm weather.

Haring & Gurney sold 181 head, mostly at Bergen, among which were 36 Indiana common steers, of 5¾ cwt., for L. Bennington, at 8c., and 57 Illinois thin cattle for F. Anxier at 8c., for what they would weigh. Also, 17 very decent State cattle at 8c.@9c., for Ford and 124 light cattle for McDonald & Hannah, at 7½c.@8½c. They would dress about 5½ cwt., and would be nice steers to turn out, but entirely too thin for killing.

H. Hurd sold 45 of his own Ohio cattle, of good quality, rated 7½ cwt., at 8½c.@10c.

T. Gillis bought 34 Ohio cattle at Albany, and resold them here yesterday, at 9c. They were good 6 cwt. steers.

P. F. Carby, for M. Rineman, 36 light, thin, Ohio steers, of say 5¾ cwt., at 8c.; and 10 stillers, which had been held over, at 9c. on about 6 cwt.

W. Florence disposed of 65 grass cattle for D. Lelsor, Madison Co., Ohio; medium quality, 7 cwt., and brought about 9c. Also, for B. F. Renick, 65 commonish Ohio cattle, of 6½ cwt., at about the same price.

T. C. Eastman, for P. W. Taylor, 105 grade Durhams from the blue grass pastures of Kentucky, where they had evidently found good picking. Rated 7¾ cwt., and sold at about 10¼c.—a few brought 11c. The lot averaged about $80 each, and were scarcely excelled in quality.

White & Son, for Lamb & Smith, 87 poor, slim Iowa cattle, which looked as though they might be the "tailings of the heap." Rated 7 cwt., and brought 8c.@9c. Also, for J. T. Alexander, 45 pretty fair Illinois steers of 9 cwt., at 10c.

Sage & Pickering sold here and at Bergen, 60 rough Illinois cattle for J. Arthur, at 8c.@10c., on 7 cwt.; and 15 State steers for Snook, at 7c.@8c. Also 15 Pennsylvania cattle for Van Doren at similar prices, and 17 poor Canada steers, at 8c.

Hoag & Sherman, for Capt. W. J. Hutchinson, 84 only fair Illinois steers of 6¼ cwt., at 9c.@10c., or $58@60 each. Also, for J. Hathaway, 60 good grade Durham cattle, from Kentucky, at 10c. on 7½ cwt.

M. Valentine, for C. R. Borradaile 15 New-Jersey steers of 7¼ cwt., at 9c.@10c., and 16 Ohio cattle, for Wm. Simonson, at similar prices. These last were fair to good 6¾ cwt. steers.

C. J. Teed, for J. Bryant, 64 fairish Ohio cattle of 6¾ cwt. at 9c.@10c. And 32 fine Kentucky animals of 7¾ cwt., at 9½c.@10½c.

Mead & Holcomb, for A. Warner, 116 medium Ohio steers, with a few oxen, of 6½ cwt. at 9c. And 16 thin Ohio cattle, for Cochran, at 8½c.

S. Ulery sold a fine lot of 104 Illinois steers, belonging to Alexander, at 9½c.@10½c.; rated 7½ cwt.

Murray & Glover, for the same owner, 98 common Illinois stock of 6 cwt., at 8c.@9c. They were coarse-looking.

J. A. Merritt, for Alexander & Fitch, 80 rather rough but fairish Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt., at 9c.@10½c.

W. H. Harris, for J. Caldwell, 50 pretty good Indiana cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 9c.@10¼c., and 63 Illinois steers, of 6¼ cwt., for R. H. Benson, at 8c.@9c. on 6½ cwt. Also, for A. M. Conrad, 63 fairish Iowa cattle, at 8c.@9¼c.

MILCH COWS.

There is nothing new in the cow trade. An ever supply, with very dull sales, are the prevailing features. We noticed one or two sales of fancy cows to chance buyers, at $60@$75; but prime animals are plenty at less than $50, and fair cows can be bought for $35 each. The receipts continue large, although many of them have been here before, but failing to find customers were sent to the country, and brought in again as a chance prospect of selling them offers.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a falling off in the receipts of live calves, and consequently a little better market. The fine, cool weather of to-day, and an advance in the price of beef, probably affects the veal market somewhat. We cannot advance our quotations very much, however, but sales are more easily effected at rather better prices. We quote good calves at 5½c.@6c., and 6½c. for the best. Common calves bring 4c.@4½c. ꝑ ℔., live weight. The market at Forty-fourth-street closed heavily to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The large receipts of 16,373 sheep and lambs during the past week, would lead one to expect an overstocked and dull market. This is especially the case with lambs, which are in very large supply and sell at near 50c. ꝑ head lower than last week. Good sheep, on the contrary, are not plenty, and will command even more than last week's prices. At Allerton's, 1,389 were received during the past week. The pens were well filled this morning, and not emptied at 4 o'clock P. M., after dull sales at lower prices.

Browning reports receipts of 5,109 head—800 from Ohio, 676 from New-Jersey, and 3,633 from New-York. These last were brought in as follows: 201 by R. McGraw; 204 by A. A. Gates; 414 by Baker & Turner; 93 by Smith & Bamber; 110 by P. Springer; 120 by A. Frank; 144 by Maine & Setterby; 67 by L. Miller; 287 by B. Cook; 93 by Sherman & Dipple; 47 by J. J. Plattner; 160 by Howe & Myers; 219 by J. Meeks; 222 by Lane & Wiseman; 209 by W. F. Felt; 79 by N. Reynolds; 124 by H. Todd; 40 by J. Loughlen; 200 by R. Lantz; 95 by A. M. Culver; 60 by J. Scott; 70 by S. Jones; 162 by T. Miller; 16 by J. Fink; 144 by G. Grey; 53 by J. McDougall. Of the whole number 619 were sold by owners, and the balance by commission men.

T. C. Larkin sold:

110 sheep & lambs	$372 00	193 sheep	$667 63
95 sheep & lambs	445 26	162 sheep	460 25
221 sheep & lambs	580 75	35 lambs	70 00
115 sheep & lambs	352 87	27 lambs	102 62
65 sheep & lambs	213 25	50 lambs	175 75
100 sheep & lambs	275 00	110 lambs	432 25
101 sheep	785 38	160 lambs	454 50
Total	1,644		$5,387 51

J. C. Larkin sold:

110 head	$350 00	300 head	$1,012 50
204 head	690 00	36 head	126 00
57 head	235 00	16 head	56 00
93 head	340 00	—	
Total	816		$2,809 50

Jas. McCarty reports sales of 886 Sheep and Lambs, at $2 75@$4 50 ꝑ head.

R. H. Hume quotes:

200 head at	$596 17	200 head at	$707 50
205 head at	689 11	195 head at	613 75
195 head at	721 87	20 head at	73 12

Lambs were plenty, and sold slowly, at about 5½c.@6½c. ꝑ ℔., live weight. Good Sheep were in demand, at 4c.@4½c.; a very few brought 5c.; while thin sheep sold as low as 3c. ꝑ ℔., live weight. There was more stock on sale than found ready purchasers.

At O'Brien's the receipts were 3,691 head, of which there were from New-York 284 head, by R. McGraw, 287 by J. Bailey, 289 by Reed & Jenks, 201 by J. S. Hill, 202 by G. Babcock, 179 by B. F. Hatch, 302 by M. McCuliff, 165 by S. White, 120 by J. Van Buskirk, 147 by E. Hunt, 60 Crumwell & Holcomb, 160 T. Miller, 87 A. Allaire, 90 Sherman & Dibbiee. From Ohio, 195 by J. W. Bissell, 190 J. S. Moore, 190 J. Gloyd, 200 J. Sloan, 151 R. Knap. From New-Jersey, 162 by A. Klots, and 34 by D. Allaire. The market was pretty well cleared up, although some 800 head were light thin stock and sold at low prices for stores.

The different lots were sold by O'Brien and McGraw as follows:

195 sheep	$533 75	70 sheep	$289 00
179 sheep	573 75	152 sheep	597 00
50 sheep	217 00	112 lambs	242 43
190 sheep	647 94	41 lambs	179 00
190 sheep	494 50	13 lambs	68 00
200 sheep	713 91	69 lambs	201 12
140 sheep	403 50		
65 sheep & lambs	$303 00	60 sheep & lambs	189 57
180 sheep & lambs	688 62	153 sheep & lambs	561 00
120 sheep & lambs	429 37	202 sheep & lambs	675 89
117 sheep & lambs	412 43	100 sheep & lambs	305 00
165 sheep & lambs	481 84	50 sheep & lambs	130 50
84 sheep & lambs	302 75	90 sheep & lambs	315 00
200 sheep & lambs	585 62		

Chamberlin reports the large number of 6,184 head, selling at $2@$5 for common to good; and $6@$7 each for extra large, fat sheep.

SWINE.

Receipts have been rather larger than last week, but light as compared with this time last year. The fresh trade is now using up all the stock as fast as it arrives. To the 3,018 head received—2,136 at Allerton's Western Yards, and 882 at Hughes & French's—may be added about 1,000 thrown into market from the up-town bone-boiling *Piggeries*, which the Health Commissioners have just ordered torn down. The markets are well cleared up, and prices are hardly expected to go above their present advanced rates of 6¾c.@7 1-16c. for corn-fed, and 6½c.@6¾c. for still-fed.

Birdsall & Dorman quote:

	Live.	Dressed.
Prime medium corn........	6⅞@7	9 @—
Prime heavy corn..........	6¾@6⅞	8¾@8⅞
Prime light corn...........	6½@7	8¾@9
Heavy still..................	6½@6⅝	8¾@8½
Light still, prime..........	6⅝@6¾	8½@8¾

The Hon. Edmund Monson, private Secretary to Lord Lyon, is staying at the Clarendon Hotel.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 27, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Is arriving more freely under the better feeling in the market, though the advanced quotations of our last are well sustained. We quote:

Orange County pails, ꝑ ℔	20 @ 22
Fine half firkins, yellow, ꝑ ℔	19 @ 20
Fair half firkins, light color, ꝑ ℔	15 @ 16
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ꝑ ℔	14 @ 20
Welsh, tubs, ꝑ ℔	14 @ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ꝑ ℔	15 @ 16
Ohio, fair to prime, ꝑ ℔	13 @ 15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ꝑ ℔	13 @ 15
Store Packed Butter, ꝑ ℔	13 @ 16

CHEESE

Are easier. Receipts more than equal the demand.

New Cheese, fine, ꝑ ℔	8 @ 8½
New Cheese, fair, ꝑ ℔	5 @ 7
English Dairy, ꝑ ℔	8 @ 11
Pineapple, ꝑ ℔	10 @ 13

EGGS

Are very dull; sales moderate. We quote: Ohio, 13c.@14c.; State and Philadelphia, 14c.@15c. ꝑ dozen to count out.

FRUITS.

We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ꝑ ℔	7½ @ 8
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ꝑ ℔	6½ @ 7½
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ꝑ ℔	10 @ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6 @ 8
Cherries, sour, ꝑ ℔	8 @ 10
Blackberries, ꝑ bushel	2 50 @ 3 00
Raspberries & black caps, ꝑ 100 bask.	3 50 @ 6 00
Whortleberries, ꝑ bushel	2 50 @ 2 75
Currants, ꝑ ℔	4 @ 5
Green Apples, Bowers, N. J., ꝑ bbl.	4 00 @ —
Pears, ꝑ bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Peaches, ꝑ basket	1 35 @ 2 00

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ꝑ bushel	$1 00 @ $1 10
Medium, ꝑ bushel	75 @ 90
Kidney, ꝑ bushel	1 62½ @ 1 75
Marrowfat, ꝑ bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Red, ꝑ bushel	1 75 @ 2 00
China, ꝑ bushel	1 62½ @ 1 75

POULTRY.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ꝑ ℔	10 @ 12
Fowls, ꝑ ℔	10 @ 11
Ducks, ꝑ pair, tame	56 @ 75
Spring Chickens, ꝑ pair	75 @ 1 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ꝑ pair	63 @ 69
Turkeys, ꝑ ℔	10 @ —
Spring Chickens, ꝑ pair	38 @ 62
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00 @ —
Tame Pigeons, each	12½ @ —
Geese, each	62½ @ 75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ꝑ ℔	8½ @ 8¾
Beef carcases, ꝑ ℔	5 @ 8
Mutton carcases, ꝑ ℔	5 @ 8
Veal carcases, ꝑ ℔	8 @ 10
Lamb, ꝑ ℔	8 @ 12

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes, Whites, ꝑ bbl	— @ 1 50
New Potatoes, Dykeman, ꝑ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
New Potatoes, Mercers, ꝑ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
New Potatoes, Peach Blow, ꝑ bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
Green Peas, ꝑ bbl	1 50 @ 2 00
String Beans, ꝑ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Green Onions, ꝑ 100 bunches	5 00 @ —
Cabbages, ꝑ 100	3 00 @ 6 00
Tomatoes, ꝑ basket	87 @ 1 00
Cucumbers, ꝑ 100	1 50 @ —
Green Corn, ꝑ 100	1 00 @ —
Beets, ꝑ 100 bunches	3 00 @ 4 00
Bermuda Onions, ꝑ ℔	3 @ 3½
Turnips, 100 bunches	3 00 @ 4 00
Squash, ꝑ bbl	— @ 1 25
Beets, ꝑ 100 bunches	— @ 4 00
Ruta Baga Turnips, ꝑ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 59 bbls. Ashes; 2,198 bbls. Flour; 16 hhds. and 1,560 bbls. Corn Meal; 2 478 bushels Wheat; 13,508 bushels Corn; 700 bushels Rye; 14 817 bushels Oats; 384 pkgs. Provisions, and 245 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ꝑ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,806 bbls., including 1,470 bbls. Pots and 336 bbls Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@40c. ꝑ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in request, and prices are sustained.

COAL—Is moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered rates.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,600 bags Laguayra, per the *T. B. Watson*, for export, on private terms; 250 bags Laguayra, in lots, at 11c.@11½c.; 230 bags Rio at 10⅞c.; 200 bags Gonaives at 10⅞c.; and 400 bags St. Domingo at 10⅝c. ꝑ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot continues in active request within a range of from 21c.@22½c. ꝑ ℔. Other kinds exhibit no important change.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand, and has advanced ¼c. ꝑ ℔.; sales to-day, 3,500 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ꝑ ℔. Messrs. Wm. P. Wright & Co., in their Circular, state that the "receipts for the week, by arrivals from Texas and the inland towns of the Atlantic States, amount to 13,000 bales, against 10,000 the same week last year. The total into the ports is 3 661,000 bales, showing an excess, compared with last year, of 621,000. The total export to Great Britain is 1,935 000 bales, an increase of 180,000 on the quantity exported to the same date last season. To France, the export for the week has been 5,000, and to other foreign ports, 1,000 bales. The stock remaining in the ports is 171,000 bales. The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous four years:

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports...	3,661,000	3,040,000	2,890,000	3,467,000	2,737,000
Ex. to G. B...	1,835,000	1,755,000	1,397,000	1,909,000	1,455,000
Ex. to France...	424,000	377,000	405,000	478,000	406,000
Ex. to other F. P.	537,000	380,000	404,000	515,000	273,000
Total Exports..	2,896,000	2,512,000	2,206,000	2,902,000	2,134,000
St'k on hand.....	171,000	135,000	110,000	78,000	166,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports....	13,000	10,060	3,000	11,000	22,000
Ex. to G. B......	17,000	18,000	9,000	8,000	20,000
Ex. to France....	5,000	3,000	4,000	—	—
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	9,000	1,900	6,000	9,000
Total Exports....	23,000	30,000	14,000	14,000	29,000

SUMMARY—RECEIPTS—Increase at the ports compared with 1856, 194,000 bales. EXPORTS—Increase to Great Britain compared with 1856, 26,000 bales; decrease to France 54 000; increase to other foreign ports, 22,000; total decrease in exports, 6,000.

FISH—The demand has been quite moderate, to-day, for the principal kinds at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, and with very light receipts, prices have advanced, closing in favor of sellers, who appear to be more confident and less anxious to realize. The sales reach 10,550 bbls., in lots, including standard superfine State at $4 25@$4 75; extra do. at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $4 85@$5; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4@$4 70; extra Wisconsin at $4 45@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$5; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 10@$5 50 ꝑ bbl. The Flour sold at our lowest quotations was of very inferior quality, and though disposed of on condition that it would pass inspection, no really sound, regularly-branded lots could be purchased at any such figures.

Unsound Flour	$3 25 @ 4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 25 @ 4 75
Extra State	4 80 @ 5 15
Standard Superfine Western	4 00 @ 4 70
Extra Wisconsin	4 45 @ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55 @ 6 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75 @ 5 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping..	5 10 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 85 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 65 @ 8 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee..	4 80 @ 8 75

Southern continues in very moderate request at irregular rates. Sales have been reported since our last of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 70 for inferior to good mixed brands; $5 75@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $4@$4 60 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request, and prices of new are generally quoted firmer. Sales have been made of 9,500 bushels, including fair Chicago Spring at 75c.; fair to choice new white Kentucky and Southern, at $1 30@$1 40; ordinary to fair old White Southern, at $1 15@$1 18; and fair to very good new Red do., at $1 18@$1 23 ꝑ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales have been confined to 7,000 bushels in lots at 80c.@82c. for inferior to good new mixed Western; 87c. for small lots of yellow Jersey, and 88c. for small lots of round Yellow, ꝑ bushel. Rye is inactive and depressed at 80c.@81c. ꝑ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canada at 40c.@44c.; Western, 40c.@43c.; State, 40c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ꝑ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 750 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ꝑ 100 ℔s.

LEAD—Is inactive, including foreign Pig, at $5 70@$5 80, and Galena at $5 80@$5 82½ ꝑ 100 ℔s. Bar, 6¾c.@6½c.; Pipe and Sheet, 7c. ꝑ ℔.

LEATHER—Hemlock tanned Sole is dull and drooping. Oak tanned Sole is in fair demand at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been less sought after at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been partially neglected to-day. Prices have not varied much.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 3½c.@4c.; Clinch, 5c.@5½c. ꝑ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales, to-day, include 950 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46c., chiefly at 45c.@45½c., ꝑ gallon; 300 bbls. low No. 2 Resin at $1 77, in yard, ꝑ 310 ℔s.; and 350 bbls. No. 1 to Pale Resin at $3@$4 75 ꝑ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in limited request generally, at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 22@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 45c.@48c.; Refined Whale, 53c.@61c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@61c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 85c.@90c.; Red Oil, 44c.@45c.; Olive Oil, 97½c.@$1 05 ꝑ gallon; Palm Oil, 9½c.@9¾c.; Tallow Oil, 10¼c. ꝑ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending July 25, sales were reported of 921 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 27, the former rate for dark; and 250 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c. ꝑ gallon. In Nantucket, 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm changed hands at $1 27 ꝑ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 25, 1859.	58,240	156,479	1,697,000
Same time last year........	47,787	150,623	1,381,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3 000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 50 for Mess; $15 for sour Mess; $14 50 for thin Mess, and $10 62½@$10 87½ for prime ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are more inquired for, including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ꝑ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues depressed; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ꝑ ℔. Beef is quiet and languid; sales 190 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ꝑ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ꝑ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@19c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is in demand at from 3c.@9c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 tcs. at from $3@$4 50, according to quality, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Sales reported to day: 21,000 bushels Turk's Island, part at 17½c. ꝑ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Is quiet and depressed, including Crude, at 9c.@9½c. ꝑ ℔. Pure Refined, 13c. ꝑ ℔. Nitrate Soda, 4c. ꝑ ℔.

SEEDS—Nothing new in Clover or Timothy. At Boston 3,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed changed hands at $1 62½ ꝑ bushel.

SHOT—Drop 7c.; Buck, 7½c. ꝑ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 5c.@5¼c. ꝑ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand, at previous figures. 100 cases Nutmegs changed hands on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made to-day of 1,037 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6c.@7½c.; with 1,300 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to day 10,000 ℔s. at about 10½c.

TEAS—The demand has not been so urgent to-day. Buyers are disposed to purchase only such lots as they really want, for which they have to pay very full prices. The principal importers are not inclined to sell, unless at extreme asking rates.

TIN—The inquiry is fair; prices are quite firm.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 25½c. ꝑ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 7½c.@7¾c. ꝑ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ꝑ ℔.; 200 bbls. Flour at 9d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 10½d.; 250 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 15d.; and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 12s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 2,600 bags Coffee at ½c. ꝑ ℔. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Asa Eldridge*, 1,200 tons, to San Francisco; ship *Courier*, 554 tons, at Philadelphia, from Richmond to Rio Janeiro; a British brig to Lisbon, thence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and back to New-York; a bark, hence to Lisbon; a brig, 220 tons, to Bordeaux; a bark, 280 tons, from Minatitlan to London, with Mahogany, on terms not made public; a Bremen bark, 600 tons, from City Point to London, Tobacco, 27s. 6d.; bark *Champion*, 391 tons, from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 ꝑ bbl.; ship *T. W. Sears*, 499 tons, to Australia, $8,500; ship *Maverick*, 586 tons, from Leghorn to New-York or Boston, $5,250; a brig, 195 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $2 100; one 200 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,275; a brig, 190 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $750; one from Jacksonville to Point Petre, Guad., Lumber, $13; one 265 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 34c., Melado 32c., Molasses $2 50, on and $3 12½ under deck, and Wood $12 under and $10 on deck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.
Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FIRE! !! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!
BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 457 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling from $1 to $3.
Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $3, selling from
38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, dépôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

CHARLES READE'S NEW TALE, IN THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive. It is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FORREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FOREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

FARE THEE WELL, MY LOVELY ONE—New song for piano and voice—In the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 13 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

A CALM FOR THOSE WHO WEEP—NEW vocal quartette—In the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

THE BRIDE—NEW SONG, WITHOUT WORDS, for piano—In the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 394 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO UNDERTAKERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A splendid hearse and double harness (new) will be sold cheap. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st.

A SONG OF YE OLDEN TIME—NEW SONG, without words, for piano—In the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND—IN THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.........................5¼ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5¼ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat......................5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news by the *Europa*, after the usual delay to which all important European advices have been subjected this Summer, came to hand yesterday in the afternoon. The dates from Liverpool are fully confirmed. The news of peace is fully confirmed, but no further particulars had transpired beyond the fact that the Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States. NAPOLEON was on his way home, and was expected in Paris on the 18th, when further details will be afforded. In his address to his soldiers he says that peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions which were no longer in keeping with the interests France had in the war. The Emperor of Austria was on his way to Vienna. He says in an order of the day that he yielded to the unfavorable political situation because his natural allies did not, as expected, come to his assistance. The result of the treaty is generally mistrusted in England. The Sardinian Ministry had resigned, and Count ARESE had been charged to form a new Cabinet. Count CAVOUR is reported to have resigned on account of the terms of peace being unsatisfactory. Cotton had experienced an advance in the British market of three-eighths of a penny. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, and tending to a decline.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, brought the California mails and passengers of July 6, with a very large specie shipment, amounting to upwards of $2,100,000. The news from California is interesting. A period of terrible heat is reported as having occurred in the latter part of June. Several deaths from sun-stroke had occurred in San Francisco and elsewhere, and a sirocco had passed over Santa Barbara, blasting vegetation, killing trees, and injuring the vines in the vine district. A personal difficulty, which had occurred between Senator BRODERICK and Mr. D. A. PERLEY, led to a challenge of the latter to Mr. BRODERICK, which was declined. The affair created great excitement in San Francisco. Reports from Lower California announce a scarcity of money and provisions, and many of the inhabitants were in want. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great spirit in San Francisco. The steamship *Washington*, which sailed from this port for San Francisco in November last, arrived out on the 2d July, after a voyage of eight months. News from Humboldt Bay, received *via* San Francisco, reports a new gold excitement, but no results from the diggings are mentioned. There is nothing later from the Sandwich Islands or Fraser's River.

Much excitement has been occasioned at Panama, and on the Isthmus generally, by the accidental opening of some of the Indian graves in the Chiriqui district, and the discovery therein of large quantities of golden images, gods, &c. As there are supposed to be many thousands of these graves, equally wealthy, many hundreds of persons had gone thither, and many thousands of dollars worth had been taken out and sent to Panama.

Dates from Bogota are to June 28. The arrival of Mr. GEORGE W. JONES, United States Envoy to New-Granada, is announced at Bogota. He had not yet opened official relations with the Government. A fresh attempt at revolt in Santander had been suppressed.

Our Central American advices contain little of importance. The terms of the Belly Transit Grant from Nicaragua are stated. They are not such as to encourage the hope of an opening of the route by the French interest. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY remains at San José.

From South America we learn that small progress has been made in the Equadorian revolution. It was still uncertain which party was uppermost. The blockade of Guayaquil is still maintained. The Government of Peru is busy in preparations for war—a simultaneous campaign against Ecuador and Bolivia being in contemplation. The revolutionary movement at Cuzco has been stifled. The Congress of Chili met at Santiago, June 1, when the message of President MONTT was read. Its references to the claims of the United States were satisfactory. The captain of the runaway ship *Messenger Bird* had sold part of his cargo in Valparaiso, and with the rest sailed, it was conjectured, for Australia.

By the arrival of the *Empire City*, we have Havana advices to the 23d inst. The news is of interest. A new postal arrangement has been effected by Mr. HELM, our Consul, by which, after Nov. 1, the American mail will be made up at the Consulate. A rumor received at a late moment reported the loss of the Royal Mail steamer *Paramatta* to the eastward of St. Thomas, confirmed by an arrival at Philadelphia yesterday from Barbadoes. No particulars are furnished.

We publish this morning a long statement, extracted from the Victoria *Register*, giving the other side of the affair of the officers of the ship *Messenger*, of this port, who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Victoria jail for alleged cruel treatment of a seaman. Accompanying the statement from the *Register* is a letter from the Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, a brother of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who is chaplain of the Seamen's Chapel at Kong Kong, from which it appears that the officers of the *Messenger* have been most harshly treated by the Chief Justice who sentenced them, while the sailors who attempted to create a revolt were permitted to go free of punishment.

At the second day of the great regatta at Worcester yesterday, the *Yale* six-oared boat beat the *Harvard* by two seconds in a three-mile race. The second race of four-oared boats was won by the *Leader*, of Williamsburgh. Ten thousand spectators, it is stated, were witnesses of the race.

The surveying party under JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, which left New-York in April last for an examination of the Pacific coast of Mexico, and the survey of the harbor of Guatulco, have returned by the *Empire City*. They report very satisfactory results, and the existence of extensive beds of coal near Minatitlan, in the State of Oaxaca.

The exercises of Commencement week at Yale College, which began last Sunday, were continued yesterday. The Phi Beta Kappa Society elected as their orator for next year W. M. EVARTS, Esq., of this City, and as his substitute Judge B. F. THOMAS, of Boston. They also elected as their Poet J. G. WHITTIER, of Boston, and J. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield, as his substitute. At the Alumni meeting speeches were made by a number of the graduates of the College, by Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. The Rev. HIRAM P. ARMS, of Norwich, delivered the *Concio ad Clerum* Monday evening.

The Police Commissioners yesterday commenced the trial of Capt. SAMUEL CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, on a charge of unofficer-like conduct calculated to bring odium upon the Department. The complaint was made by the Deputy Superintendent, and grew out of the defendant's conduct in the case of Mrs. INNESS, who committed suicide under mysterious circumstances in an alleged disreputable house in Twenty-fourth street. The specification has already been published in the TIMES. All the members of the Sixteenth Precinct were attending as witnesses, and men from the other Wards performed their duty. Gen. NYE represented the prosecution, and Messrs. BUSTEED, DAYTON and BULL the defence. About twenty witnesses were examined. They all gave the house a bad name, and most of them swore that they had seen Capt. CARPENTER go there frequently. The case was adjourned to Aug. 17.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, the report of the Committee upon Quarantine affairs was adopted, which reduces the pay of each one of Dr. JEROME's employes now at the Marine Hospital to $1 per month, without board, after the 1st of September, on the ground that there is nothing now for them to do, as all the patients are hereafter to be provided for at other places. The floating Hospital has not been offered to or accepted by the Commissioners, and its control is still with the Commissioners of Quarantine.

An important decision to the banking community was rendered yesterday, by Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court. The Bank of the Commonwealth applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Tax Commissioners to remit the taxes on $103,000 of their capital stock, on the ground that being invested in stocks of the United States, that portion of their capital was exempt from taxation. Justice SUTHERLAND holds, however, that the Bank was bound to pay the tax. A full report will be found in our legal column.

Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, has granted the motion made on behalf of certain of the tenants, in the Washington-Market case, to substitute Mr. LORD as their attorney, in place of Mr BUSTEED.

The Mayor's offering a reward for the arrest of the murderer of FANNY DEAN HALSEY, has brought to light much collateral evidence relative to the case. One gentleman has made an affidavit that on the day of her disappearance—June 1—he saw a woman, answering the description of the deceased in every particular, on board the Keyport boat, and who acted so strangely that he thought she premeditated suicide and watched her closely for some time.

The Live Stock market trade has been quite brisk the present week, aided by the cool weather, and a fair demand from country buyers sent hither by the unusual consumption of meats by the crowds at the various watering-places and rural boarding retreats. The receipts of fresh beef cattle, numbering 3,823 for the week, were all sold out at yesterday's general market, at about ½c ℔ lb. (estimated dressed weight) advance over last week's depressed rates. The principal advance was upon the better grades, of which there was a scarcity, most of the bullocks being of medium and poor quality. Milch Cows—Receipts for the week, 200; demand still very small, and prices very low; there is hardly margin for a further decline. Veal Calves—Receipts for the week, 687; or 150 less than the previous week; prices a trifle higher. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week, 16,373; or 5,000 more than during the previous week. Spring Lambs in excess of demand, and 25c.@50c. per head lower; good fat sheep in request at advanced rates. Swine—Receipts for the week, 3,018—a few hundred more than during previous weeks; demand fair, at a little better rates; no stock on hand, except from the demolished bone-boiling *piggeries*.

The *Europa's* news yesterday, induced a lively inquiry for Cotton, the sales of which reached 3,500 bales at an advance of ⅛c. per pound. Flour and Wheat were less freely offered and were in request at former rates. Corn was dull and heavy. Provisions were unsettled. Coffee was more inquired for. Sugars were in fair demand. Spirits Turpentine and the better qualities of Resin attracted considerable attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 617 vessels of all classes in port.

The Emperor and his Peace.

As the terms of the treaty concluded between the Emperors of France and Austria at Villafranca gradually come before the world, the mingled astonishment and indignation and disappointment which followed the first intelligence that by such a transaction the great war of Italy had been suddenly ended, are more likely to increase than to diminish. The gravest complications of the Italian question are precisely those which have been least apprehended by mankind in general; and as the public sentiment of Europe and America had deliberately affixed itself to the simple conviction that the French march into Italy meant the ejection of Austria, the sympathy of mankind cannot be expected to be given to the sovereign who marches his army back again to France, leaving Austria mistress not only of Venice and the Venetian territory, but of the line of the Mincio as well, and of the four greatest fortresses of Northern Italy.

Nevertheless, with some at least of the leading features of the arrangements of Villafranca now lying before us, it is impossible for us not to see that, while NAPOLEON III. has gained much for France and for himself by this brief war, he has also done much for Italy; and that while he has amply redeemed the pledges of moderation which he gave to Europe in drawing the sword, he has fulfilled in form all that he promised to Italy on passing within her borders. That he has not achieved all that the Italians believed him pledged to achieve is certain; and equally certain is it that the world, weighing results broadly and hastily, will refuse to believe that he might not have achieved more.

But the wish of the Italians was naturally and unavoidably father to many thoughts of which the Emperor NAPOLEON cannot fairly be required to assume the responsibility, and the world's verdict upon such a career as his will never be finally made up till long after the career itself shall have come to an end.

NAPOLEON III. avowedly proposed to himself two great objects in the Italian war. He entered the Peninsula to vindicate the influence of France, and to secure the independence of Italy, and specially of Sardinia, his ally. To the first of these objects the neutral Powers of Western Europe were naturally enough hostile, and they very easily transferred their hostility over in fact, if not in words, to the second object also. Neither England nor Prussia wished to see Italy freed, if she was to be freed by the arms of France. While contending, therefore, against Austria in the field, NAPOLEON had to carry on a tacit diplomatic and defensive war against England and Prussia in the Cabinet. From both of these conflicts he has come out victorious, doubtless even beyond his own dreams. His first object has been completely attained. The unprecedented successes of his Lombard campaign have made France the most formidable and the most influential Power in Europe. She has proved the military superiority of her armies, and the military genius of her sovereign. She will speak now with irresistible authority throughout the Italian Peninsula; while the decisive step by which NAPOLEON put the Italian question out of the reach of the other Powers of Europe, and assumed the entire control of its settlement to himself and his Austrian antagonist, is a heavy blow struck at the moral prestige both of Germany and of England, not to say a menacing assertion of the French Emperor's consciousness of his own ability to deal with other questions in their turn, as summarily and as haughtily as with this which he has just dismissed. In this sense the triumph of NAPOLEON is complete. It would have been more lasting, however, and more welcome to the world, had the treaty by which it was confirmed, been signed on the shores of the Adriatic instead of the banks of the Mincio. His second object, the liberation of Italy, it is idle to pretend that NAPOLEON has permanently secured by this peace of Villafranca. He has indeed made Italy Italian from the Alps to the Adriatic. He has called a new Power into being, and in the Italian Confederation he has given Italy the opportunity for which she has sighed so long, of working out her own salvation. He has emancipated more than half of the inhabitants of Austrian Italy from a foreign yoke, and strengthened Sardinia with the fairest provinces and some of the noblest cities of Northern Italy. If the Sovereigns of Modena and Tuscany are suffered to return to the people by whom they had been so deservedly expelled, they return to be subjected to the pressure of more liberal institutions and to the control of other Italian princes and peoples. In this connection it is noticeable that no mention is made of Parma and its destiny. It would be strange indeed if the Duchess of Parma, who, alone among the Central Italian sovereigns, behaved with royal spirit and liberal good sense in the hour of revolution, should be excluded from the throne, while cowardly imbeciles like LEOPOLD of Tuscany, and the Duke FRANCIS of Modena, are led back to their palaces by the bayonets of France. But be this as it may, no man who possesses a competent knowledge of Italy and of Italian affairs can doubt that so far as Italy is concerned the immediate effect of the Napoleonic intervention must be immensely favorable to the development of the Italian spirit and to the progress of the Italian race. The situation of Italy, under the least favorable constructions that can be put upon the treaty of Villafranca, is as different from the situation of Italy when GYULAI marched his insolent legions up to the Ticino, in April, as light from darkness. The liberation of Italy has been accomplished, but it has not been secured. That work it is left the Italians to do. In doing it, it is almost inevitable that they should, sooner or later, come to war again with Austria at least, if with no other Catholic State. The "era of revolutions" which NAPOLEON III. declared it to be his mission to close has not been closed for Italy by the peace he has signed. Already it is rumored that GARIBALDI, in the Tyrol, will refuse to lay down his arms. The rumor is improbable enough, but its existence is significant. The States of Central Italy cannot possibly tolerate the rulers reimposed upon them. No matter by what guarantees their liberties may be protected, the people of Tuscany, Parma and Modena cannot live in peace and faith with princes who return to them as the Bourbons returned to France after 1815, riding on foreign horses and damned by repeated treacheries. The reported dismissal of Cardinal ANTONELLI may secure a milder rule to Rome; but there can be no stable order about the Papal Chair till the clerical authority in civil matters is forever extirpated. And there certainly can be no reason to suppose that Venice will remain forever tranquil under a system which makes her once more Italian, but condemns her still to chafe at the presence of the white uniforms and the double-headed eagle; or that the political Vesuvius will be extinguished in the Two Sicilies by the renewal of diplomatic relations between FRANCIS II. and the Western Courts.

Let NAPOLEON III. then have all the glory which justly accrues to him for his evident disposition to fulfill the engagements which he had assumed towards France and Italy and Europe, as well as for the splendid qualities he has proved both himself and his armies to possess. And let us not forget that the distrust and disloyalty of the neutrals who might have averted this war at the first, has contributed to make the attainment of all its objects impossible without Continental convulsions, the end of which no man could foresee. But we may rely upon it in the first place that the peace of Villafranca is no final settlement even of the question of Italy; and, in the second place, that the actual relations of both France and Austria with the rest of Europe presage diplomatic complications and eventual conflicts, fiercer and more terrible than this which has just passed away, like a fearful incubus, from the consciousness of mankind.

Our American Enterprises.

For a season at least the gates of the temple of Janus have been once more closed. The immense expenditures forced upon the Continental Governments of Europe by the necessity of keeping up warlike armaments in order to maintain a peaceful attitude will now come to an end.

Efforts will at once be made to stimulate every branch of industry in Germany, Austria, Italy and France to renewed and redoubled efforts. The waste of war must be repaired; the wants of peace must be met. In this prospect there is much of good augury for the commerce and the agriculture of our own people. The season for the seaward movement of our great inland crops is now fast coming on. Whatever these crops may be, it can hardly be doubted that the demand for them will outrun any calculations yet made. For not only the armies actually engaged in the late war, but the forces put into movement by the political machinery of neutral States, have been busily devouring during that very portion of the year in which a large proportion of their members would have been busily preparing the fruits of the earth, had the Congress of Vienna never met, or Prince METTERNICH never been born. In Prussia alone the mobilization of the army has drawn away the flower of the peasantry and the farmers from the great wheat regions of the Baltic and Polish provinces of that kingdom, and must, in this way, seriously affect the Northern harvests. In Russian Poland the same effect has been produced, though in a less degree. In Dantzic a serious falling off of the autumnal export trade is gloomily anticipated. In America, therefore, we might fairly expect to see the foreign and internal movement of the coming season marked by extraordinary vivacity and energy, were it not almost irrational to look for either commercial energy or vivacity in any direction, under the pressure of the singular paralysis which for the last eighteen months has fastened upon the enterprise and spirit of our people. Our old reputation for nerve, capacity and courage is in a fair way to pass away from us altogether, if something is not done to infuse new life into our decrepitude.

With the certainty of remunerative occupation at our doors, we find almost all branches of trade afflicted by a kind of atrophy, the secret of which would appear to be the general death of credit throughout the country. The disclosures of the crisis of 1857 making universally public facts of mismanagement, imbecility and dishonesty in the conduct of numbers of our great corporations, seem to have annihilated all faith in corporate enterprises of all sorts. This, in a country in which the vast majority of occupations requiring a great outlay of capital must be carried on by corporations, is a much more serious calamity than it would be, for instance, in a country like England, full of great and independent capitalists. It was upon our Railway Companies, in particular, that the public distrust first settled darkly down, and thence spread itself over the whole field of investment and activity. The state of our Railway interest is, in fact, to be taken as the barometer of our general enterprise; and, until we see some signs of a return of life in this now crushed and motionless body, we need not flatter ourselves with the hope that the Autumn or the Winter will bring us the prosperity they may so easily be made to yield. It is idle to attempt now to account for the prostration of our Railway stocks by the public distrust of Railway managements. There is a point at which distrust becomes the drivelling of incapacity; and, as it is always in the power of energetic stockholders to set right a wrong management, this theory is untenable. When the magnificent arterial roads of a State like New-York go literally a-begging in our streets, the phenomenon is a scandal less to a few Directors and Presidents, who may have damaged their trust in one way or another, than to the business community of New-York itself. When the capital of the Erie Road, over which we boasted when it was built, as loudly as we boasted over the Collins' steamers, is huckstered in Wall-street at less than a tenth of its nominal value, it is the merest babblement for us to talk of ourselves as a great and growing metropolis. It is time that our citizens should look at this matter honestly and boldly. We have built here in America many thousand miles of railway, for a vast proportion of which we are still in debt to foreign capitalists. Gradually we have suffered the obligations of this debt to drip and sink away till, in nine cases out of ten, they have become little better than waste paper to the unfortunate holders. This result has been brought about, partly by real blunders or malversations in dealing with the property, but partly also by our own furious and persistent clamors of detraction. We have never been weary of proclaiming to all mankind that no American Railway could possibly be made to pay its expenses, and that every American Railway Board was a nest of swindlers or simpletons. We have thus contrived to ruin our credit most effectually both at home and abroad. Should a project already organized in France be carried out—should competent agents coming out to America buy our leading roads up, for the same great houses which acquired the Austrian and Spanish lines, and putting them under competent French control, make them again respectable, it is just possible that we might then begin to awaken to the importance of making an effort to maintain ourselves at the standard we had reached three or four years since. Some such miracle, however, must apparently precede any serious revival of our once-vaunted American enterprise.

Sentimental Catholicism.

The name of the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, of this City, having been used by an evening journal without his authority, and in connection with a wild story about the Unitarian Ministers of New-York, and their plans for regenerating the Universe, that gentleman has remonstrated against the wrong done him in a very brief and very sensible letter. The story in question we yesterday copied into our columns as an item of floating intelligence highly appropriate to the season. Its tenor was that the leading Unitarian theologians of the country have become convinced that Unitarianism is nothing better than an effete "Boston notion," and that it is time for them all to seek a wider, finer and more expansive form of faith; that the Rev. Dr BELLOWS, of this City, whose name is so familiar to the public in connection with his gallant demonstration in defence of the stage, being more peculiarly and more deeply impressed with these truths than his brethren, has just resolved to constitute himself the sentimental LUTHER of an æsthetic reformation; and that under the auspices of this energetic leader the Unitarians of New-York are on the point of erecting themselves into the nucleus of a new Catholic, Ceremonial and Cosmopolitan Church, to be constituted theologically, we suppose, upon the pattern of that picturesque pie-bald edifice on the Fourth-avenue, in which the Rev. Dr BELLOWS now officiates as pastor, and which, seeming outwardly an image of the lovely basilic of San Zeno, recalls within the Puritanic simplicities of the early New-England meeting-house.

It is certainly nothing more than natural that any sensible man should feel a decided flush of inward indignation at finding himself described as a participator in such a rhapsodical scheme as this; and there can be no excuse for the fixing of such an imputation upon any one without due inquiry and full warrant of fact. The scheme itself, however, rhapsodical as it is, is by no means more rhapsodical than many of the forms in which the religious uneasiness and discontent of the age have already found expression. There is nothing in the vision of a Unitarian Cathedral, hung with pink silk, blessed with the tinkling of silver bells, and the twinkling of waxen tapers and haunted with the chaunting voices of respectable Boston gentlemen, disguised in copes of brocade and stoles of rustling satin, more insanely absurd than the realities of such an organization for instance as that of the Irvingites in England. Hard by the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, in London, stands a magnificent modern church, conspicuous for its beauty even among the beautiful ecclesiastical structures which the wealth and piety and reviving architectural taste of the English people have so multiplied throughout the land within the last twenty years. In this church, which is in every respect more imposing, more costly and more attractive than the stately edifice which looks so sadly and pityingly down from Broadway upon the mad whirl of Wall-street and its worldly dreamers, a comely and goodly congregation weekly gathers of prosperous Englishmen and their families, bent on worshipping God in the faith of a perpetual Pentecost of unknown tongues. Their ritual is modeled upon the liturgies of Rome, Greece, Milan and England; they have combined into their service all the fascinations of phrase, and all the allurements of tone that literature and music have laid upon the altars of Religion. Up and down the broad aisle of their dimly-lighted, incense-breathing shrine, stalks with measured step a grave old gentleman attired in wonderful robes of purple velvet and gold embroidery. From their double pulpit, priests of inspired ordination alternate the explicit English of their prayers and praise with sudden explosions of incoherent syllables and half-articulate moanings, at the sound of which the whole audience reverently bows as in the presence of the Spirit which descended upon the Apostles. Of this church, merchants, lawyers, retired gentlemen of leisure are esteemed as the special "Angels;" that quaint, wealthy and unmanageable member of Parliament, Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, having for years filled the high place of "Archangel," and discharged the duties of that responsible order, whatever they may be.

Should anybody, therefore, really undertake to carry out the ideas which Mr. FROTHINGHAM so properly repudiates, it is by no means to be taken for granted that nobody would be found to follow him. Let the sentimental Catholics be as preposterous as they please, they can never hope to surpass the extravagances into which men, in all things else reputed sane, have long ago fallen, in seeking after a religious doctrine and discipline perfectly "appropriate to their own age," and perfectly harmonious with their own special tastes.

THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.—Two Southern States, Kentucky and Tennessee, hold their annual elections next week. In each of these States a very earnest preliminary contest has been going on for the last three weeks, and the crisis now at hand is of interest to the nation at large, mainly because it promises to settle the question whether it is or is not practicable to organize a successful opposition to the Democracy in any Slave State. The recent conflict in Virginia may perhaps be referred to as an argument of the affirmative, the Democracy having there maintained a dubious battle, and won a Pyrrhine victory. Still they did win a victory, and a defeat, no matter how nearly escaped, is a very different thing from a triumph, no matter how hardly achieved. The Old Dominion is historically and proverbially unfavorable to any organization other than the Democracy, and cannot be regarded as likely, in any circumstances, to swing decisively over to the Opposition. If an Opposition is really possible at the South, it is in Tennessee and Kentucky that its avatar must be looked for. Should these States elect State officers and a majority of their Congressional delegations hostile to the Administration, the integrity of the Southern Democratic Party may be fairly considered to be in serious peril. Such a result in Tennessee alone would tell very emphatically against Democratic succession, and be followed by very noticeable effects upon the Presidential canvass now about to open. For a strong Southern defection from the Democracy would revolutionize the plans of campaign in both camps, neither the Democrats nor the Republicans having taken account of such a contingency in their preparations for the contest. The Democrats have relied as confidently upon the unbroken line of the Southern battle as did FRANCIS JOSEPH in the late war upon the sympathetic union of Germany in his favor. The Republicans have made up their minds to sectionalize the issues on which they mean to draw the sword, unfurl their banners to the breeze and otherwise go into political action. And it may fairly be an open question with political observers whether the change of tactics which must ensue upon a change of front in the very heart of the South against the Government, would be most disagreeable to the Democracy or to their antagonists. Upon the Republicans such an event would impose measures that might gravely compromise them in the quarters where their forces are now most compact. An awkward ally is, at least, quite as much to be dreaded as a powerful foe.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY.—The Mobile *Register*, a Democratic organ, repudiates the claim of the Opposition, at the South, to style itself the Southern-Rights Party. According to that journal, the care and custody of those rights are committed wholly to the Democracy, while to every profane meddler of the Opposition, who attempts to touch the ark of the Slavery Covenant, it indignantly cries: "Hands off." Nay, it goes further, alleging that the very existence of a party at the South, in opposition to the Administration Democracy, is directly calculated to bring about the success of the "Black Republicans." There is, in the settled opinion of the *Register*, no room for any political organization at the South but its own party, which, as it avers, is entirely able to compass very great results. For example, it can "defeat the Northern enemy, and thus save the cause of the South," which momentous potentiality is reasonably regarded as sufficient to establish its claim to the exclusive control of Southern rights and Southern hopes.

But there is an ugly difficulty in the position of the Southern Democracy, which their organs sometimes mention between themselves, though never in their controversies with the Opposition. It is that the representative of their party, whom they aided with so much zeal to elect to the Presidency, has entirely lost their confidence. Mr. BUCHANAN is no longer regarded by them as a conservator of their peculiar interests. It is manifestly a disagreeable, not to say embarrassing, situation for a great Southern Rights Party; and we regret to say they do not derive so much consolation as might be expected from the notorious fact that he has, in at least an equal degree, forfeited the regard of the North.

The Southern Rights Party must manifestly place its trust exclusively in the future. What appeared to its expectant eyes in 1856 to be life-giving fruit, has proved bitter ashes in its watering mouth. It now looks to 1860 for a coming man who shall increase the number of negroes, (no matter for the present how that is to be done,) extend the domain of the peculiar institution, and give security to slave property in the Territories. To accomplish all this is certainly a great undertaking, worthy of the best prowess of any conceivable Southern Rights Party.

Scan. Mag.

A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT SUED BY THE HUSBAND OF HIS FORMER SERVANT-GIRL FOR CRIM. CON.

An interesting case of feminine frailty has lately come before the Court of Common Pleas. A prominent down-town merchant, who resides in South Brooklyn, and occupies a respectable social position, is sued on a charge of *crim. con.* preferred by the husband of a rather intelligent and very good looking married woman who formerly was employed in the merchant's family as housemaid. In consideration of the feelings of the defendant's connections, we forbear to publish names. The intimacy commenced between the parties nine years ago, when the girl was but eighteen years of age, and when, as she asserts, she was of virtuous habits. In the complaint it is alleged that SARAH, for so we shall designate her, was improperly addressed by the merchant soon after she had entered his family. For months she resisted his importunities successfully, but he finally accomplished by force that which she would not yield to persuasion. She subsequently, however, surrendered herself willingly to her betrayer, and the result of their guilty intercourse was that she became *enciente*. Finding it impossible longer to conceal her condition from her seducer's family, at his suggestion she resigned her place.

During the woman's illness she was properly taken care of by the merchant, and when the child, a boy, was about 4 months old it was adopted by a family in New Jersey, upon representations being made by the mother that her husband was in California and that she was unable to support it. A separation was then agreed upon—the merchant giving the woman $50 in gold and promising never to see her more. SARAH went to live with her aunt on the east side of the town. Scarcely had she been there a week when the merchant again renewed the intimacy and in due time SARAH was the mother of another child. Previous to its birth, however, an abortion was proposed, but the physician, whose aid was solicited, could not be induced to accede. The merchant being on the eve of departing for Europe, hired rooms for his mistress in Cliff-street, and placed money for her support in the hands of his attorney. The woman soon refused to prolong her relations with the lawyer, on the ground, as she alleges, that his conduct towards her was improper, and she subsequently obtained her supplies from the physician before alluded to. When the second child was ten months old, the merchant having in the interval returned from abroad—but being obliged again to revisit Europe—made a proposition to SARAH, through a third party, to leave her child and go to San Francisco, in which case, and provided she signed a paper relinquishing all claims against him, $1,500 would be paid her. She decided to accept the terms proposed, and $500 of the sum was given her on account, with which she went to California. She remained there some months; but only $100 of the $1,000 remaining to her credit was remitted to her. Under these circumstances she returned and found that her child during her absence had been well taken care of by its father, who, it seems, is still responsible for its board. Six months elapsed before she again saw the merchant. He then sought her out, and resumed his former relations to her.

The intimacy from that time was kept up until SARAH received an offer of marriage from a respectable young mechanic, who had been unacquainted with her history. She informed the merchant of the fact, and he advised her to accept the proposal, and gave her $100 as a marriage outfit. She was accordingly married in November, 1856, by a Methodist minister, at his residence in Downing-street, and went to housekeeping with her husband in Fourth street. Two weeks after her marriage, and in her husband's absence, the merchant again called upon her, and matters assumed their old complexion. A short time ago the husband first learned of his wife's infidelity, and soon after observed her and the merchant enter an improper house in company. He charged her with her guilt and she made a full confession. The merchant has been held in a surety of $3,000 for trial on the charge.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS AT HAVANA—STATE OF THE MARKETS AND OF PUBLIC HEALTH—WRECK OF A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER REPORTED.

The steamer *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, arrived here last evening, having left New-Orleans July 20, arrived at Havana on the 22d, at 6 P. M., and left for this port at 9:30 A. M. the next day, 23d.

There is not much new at Havana. The most important item is the consummation of a postal arrangement negotiated between His Excellency the Captain General of Cuba and the United States Consul, Mr. HELM. The United States mails will after the 1st of November prox. be made up at the office of the Consulate General.

Sugar transactions are light, with no decline from late advices; stock about the same. Exchange is quoted: London Sterling, 60 days sight, 12½ to 13 per cent. premium; Northern United States, New-York, &c., par to 2 per cent. premium.

The health of Havana is understood to be much better than in any Summer for several years past; yet considerable intermittent fever of a light type prevails.

A report had reached Havana, corroborated by the agent of the line, that the last new steamer of the British West India mail line, said to be the *Paramatta*, had been wrecked a short distance to the eastward of St. Thomas. No particulars were gathered.

On the 26th inst, at 5 A. M., Mrs. J. P. CLOYD, a passenger from Havana, died of hysterical fits, and was the same day buried at sea. On the 27th, at 6 A. M., JOHN MULLALY, steerage passenger, died of general debility, and was likewise buried.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham and the Evening Post.

The announcement in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, in relation to Dr. BELLOWS' project for the establishment of a new Catholic Church, has excited a deep interest, of which the two letters following are manifestations. One of them is apparently from a Roman Catholic communicant, who approves the plan of Dr. BELLOWS, while the other, strange to say, from Mr. FROTHINGHAM, one of Dr. BELLOWS' clerical associates and friends, of the same faith, as decidedly condemns it. Mr. FROTHINGHAM is mistaken in supposing that Dr. BELLOWS' plan of a new Catholic Church is a joke. The discourse which announced it is pervaded by a tone of earnest feeling which is characteristic of the eloquent preacher of All Souls, and it is highly improbable that he would be guilty of indulging his pleasantry in a form so impressive and solemn as a public address before the united clergymen of his denomination.

LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH OF NEW-YORK CITY.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your paper of last evening I noticed my name coupled with the names of Dr. BELLOWS and Dr. OSGOOD, in connection with a plan "to found a new Catholic Church, differing from the Church which acknowledges Archbishop HUGHES as its metropolitan head by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the ritual, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character."

I presume that the whole paragraph from which the above quoted lines are an extract, was written in the spirit of satire, and that a serious contradiction of its statements and inferences will only provoke a smile.

But, as many persons will, doubtless, read it gravely and accept it literally, I will venture to meet the smile, and to say that the first intelligence I have received of this "magnificent scheme" came from this very passage. I am not authorized, indeed, to speak for Dr. BELLOWS or Dr. OSGOOD, though I feel very confident that no such idea ever occurred to either of those gentlemen. For myself, I can only say that I should consider as an insult to my understanding the bare suggestion of a plan so visionary; and, were it deliberately entertained, should feel it to be my duty to resist it by all the means at my command. But this is treating a poor joke too seriously. If I could bring myself to believe that it was anything but a joke, I should suggest whether it would not be well, before printing a paragraph like the one in last evening's paper, to inquire what amount of truth it might contain.

Very truly yours, O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1859.

The India-Rubber Decisions.

The card of WILLIAM JUDSON, published in some of the morning papers, is calculated to mislead the public. Every document and *ex parte* affidavit used by Mr. JUDSON in the case in New-York, before Judge INGERSOLL, was admitted by the plaintiffs as part of the proofs in the case in Baltimore, waiving any cross-examination of the witnesses. The counsel who argued the case for the defendants informed one of the plaintiffs that he had been in consultation with Mr. JUDSON, and his counsel, Mr. DICKERSON, and had been instructed by them in all matters which would aid the defence. The answer filed by the defendants in Baltimore set out Mr. JUDSON's pretended title in full, and was identical with the answers filed in the cases in New-York. Judge INGERSOLL's opinion was also before the Court.

If the public entertain any doubts whether the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, on *final hearing*, destroys the pretended title of WILLIAM JUDSON, "Attorney of CHARLES GOODYEAR," and affirms the actual title of HORACE H. DAY to the articles in question, as derived through two deeds to him from CHARLES GOODYEAR, they are referred to the opinion of the Court, which will shortly be published in full.

(Signed) HORACE H DAY,
ALEXANDER HAY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

Which is the True Southern Rights Party?

From the Mobile Register.

The opposition in the pending contest in this country has assumed to itself the name of "*the Southern Rights Party*," in contradistinction to the Democratic Party. The history of politics has rarely revealed a more preposterous, we might almost say impudent, display of arrogance than this. By what title, or on what ground of truth or rationality, does this party—if indeed it may be called a party—put forward its claim of superiority over the Democracy as the party of Southern Rights? Does it pretend to entertain principles which contain a higher and fuller guaranty of the rights of the South than those maintained by the Democratic Party? Is there any reasonable ground to believe that the rights and interests of the South would be more secure by its success or by the ascendancy of such an opposition generally at the South? Those who compose the opposition do not and care not deny that the principles and platform of the Democratic Party assure to the utmost extent all the constitutional rights of the South. So far then as principle is concerned, they present no title to the name *par excellence* of the Southern Rights Party. The only ground then on which they can claim to be so called and regarded, is that the rights of the South would be more efficiently secured through their agency than through that of the Democratic Party. Now, can any sane man for a moment believe that the rights of the South would be safer in the keeping of a party which can never be, and does not aspire to be, other than a sectional minority party, than they now are under the guardianship of the Democratic Party? The inevitable effect of the ascendancy at the South of such a party as this self-styled Southern Rights Party in Mobile County, would be the success of the Black Republican Party of the North. None can gainsay this; while at the same time it is both possible and probable that the Democratic Party can defeat the Northern enemy and thus save the cause of the South. Which, then, has the best claim to be considered the true Southern Rights Party? The Democratic Party, which with principles admitted to guarantee all the rights of the South, possesses also the organized strength to carry those principles to success; or an opposition which in its full ascendancy would be utterly powerless against the great enemy of the South and her rights? Reason and common sense reject and repudiate the absurd pretension of this impotent opposition, which has erected itself here, to the name of the Southern Rights Party. Those who in connection with a patriotic zeal for the rights of the South possess the slightest amount of sagacity and practical wisdom, must recognize the Democratic Party as the only one properly entitled to be regarded as the Southern Rights Party. It is the only party that can save the South and her rights from the hostile ascendancy of Black Republicanism; and the principles it maintains and the platform on which it stands confessedly guarantee the rights of the South in their fullest measure. Could any party present a better title to the name of Southern Rights, or to the continued trust and support of all true Southern Rights men?

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATIONS.—The 25th Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be celebrated by the colored people, next Monday, at Poughkeepsie. WM J. WATKINS, of Rochester, is to deliver the oration. The colored people in Boston will celebrate the day by a Festival at Faneuil Hall; the order of exercises include addresses, supper, and dancing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR AGAINST THE PIGGERIES AND OFFAL BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—The war for the abatement of the offal-boiling and piggery nuisances up town was waged with commendable energy yesterday by Superintendent DOWNING and his men. A force of 26 men attached to the City Inspector's Department and about 20 Policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct, assembled at 9 A. M., at Waltemeyer's Grove Yard, corner of Fifty-fourth street and Fifth-avenue, and thence proceeded to Shantydom. About 50 different establishments were visited, 10 were demolished, lime was scattered over the places on which they had stood, and the cauldrons and kettles used for boiling offal and the pigs were removed—the former to the Corporation yards and the latter to the Pound—and the proprietors of those which were not overthrown were notified that the next day (to-day) would be the last day of grace, and that if their nuisances were not abated immediately the City Inspector's men would abate them forcibly to-day. JAMES MCCORMICK, who was given till to-day to dispose of his stock and remove, had sold all but 50 of his pigs and will be off probably by the time Mr. DOWNING visits him to-day. He and many others of these men, it is said, intend to go to New-Jersey and set up business there. Two proprietors of piggeries were arrested yesterday. One of them had broken into the pound and brought his pigs back since the visit of Mr. DOWNING and his men, and had been boiling offal all night. The other was found boiling offal, and seemed to manifest a great desire to be placed in limbo. Both were accommodated at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. To-day, at 10 A. M., Mr. DOWNING, with the same force that he had with him yesterday, will set out for a final visitation to the pestiferous tract of rocks bounded by Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, the Sixth and Seventh avenues. The three-days notice to all the offenders there has been duly had, and all the nuisances that remain will be abated as the rest have been. Meantime, complaints against other similar establishments in various parts of the City, especially those in the vicinity of the Tenth-avenue, are pouring in plentifully at the City Inspector's office. Mr. DELAVAN says that every nuisance of the kind that is complained of shall be abated. He thinks that it will take about two months to do away with all of them. He estimates that there are about 500 of them in the City.

GOLD RELICS FROM THE ISTHMUS.—An extensive assortment of the gold images recently discovered in the "Huacos," or Indian burial places upon the Isthmus of Panama were yesterday exhibited at our office by one of the gentlemen from Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co's, with whom they were left by Dr. OTIS, the surgeon of the steamer *Moses Taylor*, for exhibition. They were eight or ten in number, all of gold, and of most curious workmanship and design. Number one is the form of a bat, with outspread wings and legs, having a dragon-like head, surmounted by four horns curling outwards. It is of the purest gold, and weighs about six ounces. Number two is a frog, with large, protruding eyes, the eye balls being inclosed in the sockets like the balls in sleigh bells. This appears to be slightly alloyed with copper, and weighs about 2½ ounces. Number three has the body and legs of an alligator, with the head and ears of a lamb, only with an enormous mouth, and dragon like teeth, and weighs about two ounces. Number four is an idol of hideous and obscene conception, with legs and arms extended, the head flat, having a fan-like crown at the back, a wide open mouth and a hooked nose, under which curls something like the latest form of moustache. This was evidently one of the obscene gods which belonged to the Peruvians. This idol weighs about two ounces, and is of fine gold. Besides these, there were a frog, an eagle, very small twin frogs, and an armadillo, and a small bell. The whole weigh over a pound, and were purchased by Dr. OTIS from a person on the Isthmus at twenty dollars per ounce. The excitement growing out of these discoveries is represented as being very great throughout the Isthmus, and multitudes were leaving for the Chiriqui, in the district of Bequeron. One thousand persons were reported already at work in that region, digging for the newly-discovered treasures. Several vessels were advertised to leave Panama. The place is some one hundred and fifty miles from that point.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at noon yesterday. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the *Lone Star*, from Havana. One passenger had been sick with yellow fever, but was now convalescent. It was directed that the vessel be detained fifteen days. On motion of Mr. CORNELL, it was ordered that all vessels arriving from infected ports with sickness on board, be detained fifteen days, and that those arriving from infected ports, with no sickness on board, be detained nine days. The Mayor offered a resolution directing the Health Officer to report the number and names of vessels arriving here from April 1 to Aug. 1, with yellow fever on board, the names and number of patients taken from those vessels and detained at Quarantine for treatment, and the number of cases that occurred on the passage of each vessel or while they were in port. The resolution was adopted. A communication was received from Pilot Commissioner STURGES, in relation to a quantity of bedding said to have been thrown over board from the ship *Bremen*, while in this port on the 28th of June last. It was ordered that the paper be filed, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

A PORTION OF BROADWAY NOT TO BE SPRINKLED.—The attention of the City Inspector has been lately directed to the fact that Broadway every fine day is made almost impassable from the mud which is manufactured by the street sprinklers, and as an experiment he intends that part of the street between Canal and Bleecker shall not be watered for a few days. Many of the Broadway storekeepers are in favor of annulling a contract which they made some time since with the man who has performed the work, but he is not willing, and persists in deluging the street through a sprinkler with holes half an inch in diameter. The water washes out the earth between the stones, and the mixture forms a dirty, slippery paste, which has been the cause of serious accidents to both human beings and horses. If it is found necessary to sprinkle the street at all in future, it will be done with proper machines.

CLOSING OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.—The public schools of the City were closed yesterday for the annual vacation of five weeks, with exhibitions and other exercises. No. 44, on North Moore-street, in the Fifth Ward, and No. 49, on Thirty-seventh-street, in the Twenty-first Ward, gave fine displays. Both schools were crowded with visitors. The music was fine and the other exercises were well calculated to make a pleasing show. The gymnastics and calisthenics in No. 49, under the direction of Mr. WOOD and Miss GUTCH, were very thorough and reflected credit on those efficient teachers. Practical exercises in the use of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine belonging to the schools, together with black-board illustrations in mechanics, formed interesting features in both these superior schools.

THE STEAMERS BALTIC AND ATLANTIC.—The newly purchased steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic* have already been taken in hand actively by the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, to adapt them for the new business of the California passenger and freight transportation. They are having the entire forward cabins removed, and adapted for steerage passengers while the lower after cabins will be put in the proper order for the accommodation of second cabin passengers. The cabin dining saloons are wholly distinct from the sleeping berths, or staterooms, which will be a most healthful and agreeable change from the old system. When put in complete order these steamers will offer the most airy and luxurious accommodations ever enjoyed by passengers upon California steamers.

HEAVY RECEIPTS AT THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—The Croton Aqueduct Department has done a lively business for the past week. The published notice that after the 1st of August an addition of five per cent. would be made to all unpaid dues, has had the effect to hurry up the delinquents, and the Department has been besieged for the last three days with an immense crowd of Croton consumers anxious to pay their dues. Last year there remained unpaid on the 1st of August upwards of $300,000, but it is thought the amount this year will be much less. The receipts on Monday, 25th inst., were..$15,917 77
The receipts on Tuesday, 26th inst. were.. 18,453 47
The receipts on Wednesday, 27th inst., were 20,714 38.

THE DIFFICULTY AMONG THE TAX COMMISSIONERS SETTLED.—The disagreement existing, for some time past, between Mr. ALLEN, the senior Tax Commissioner, and the other members of the Commission, has been amicably arranged, and Mr. ALLEN yesterday took his seat with the other Commissioners at their regular meeting. The difficulty grew out of some misunderstanding relative to the appointment of the deputies, and was not, as has been stated, the result of political feeling. The appointments have all been made, consisting of 12 deputies and 14 clerks. The deputies will be assigned to their respective Districts in a few days, when they will enter upon the discharge of their duties.

FATAL FALL FROM ALOFT.—GEORGE BROWN, a seaman on board of the schooner *North State*, lying at Pier No. 13, East River, was this morning engaged in overhauling the topmast rigging, the topmast having been lowered down upon the cap for that purpose. By some means, while sitting upon the cap, BROWN lost his balance and fell to the deck. His thigh and both arms were broken, and his head dreadfully cut. The bone of his thigh was driven two inches into the deck where he struck. He was carried to the City Hospital in a dying condition. He is a native of England, but for several years has been employed on the Lakes, and had his home in Rochester. He is about 24 years of age, and unmarried.

DEATH FROM A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET FITZSIMMONS, nineteen years of age, who died on Monday at the Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 2d of July, by being run over by a train of cars on the Harlem Railroad. The testimony on the inquest proved that deceased was insane, and that she was warned of the approach of the cars, but refused to get off the track. The jury rendered a verdict exonerating the engineer from blame.

INHUMANITY OF A PHYSICIAN.—A child, two years old, living at No. 35 Crosby street, named MARY ANN FITZGERALD, fell from the fourth story window of the above premises, yesterday, and was so much injured that she died a few hours after. The mother of the child took her to a doctor in Broome street, but he refused to attend to her, saying that he had to go up town. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict attributing the death to accident, and censuring the doctor for his alleged inhumanity.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a boy, seven years of age, named BARTHOLOMEW SOHAN. Deceased was playing ball on the dock foot of Thirty-third-street, East River., when he fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE CONDITION OF MISS STEWART.—A decided change for the worse took place late yesterday afternoon. The patient became delirious, and at a late hour last evening, was in a very dangerous condition. The physicians in attendance have forbidden any visitors to call on her.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. QUINN, 13 years of age, residing at No. 60 Laight-street, while bathing in the North River at the foot of Laight-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, became affected with cramps, and was drowned.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—A woman named GORMAN, who was burned about a week since in Greenwich-street, by the bursting of a camphene lamp, died last evening at the New-York Hospital.

DISLOCATED HIS HIP-JOINT.—GEO. GILLEN, 52 years of age, on Tuesday night, while wrestling with an acquaintance, named JOHN ZIMMERSON, fell, and dislocated his hip-joint. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Mysterious Suicide in Twenty-Fourth-Street.

Trial of Captain Carpenter.

The trial of Capt. SAMUEL CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, on a charge of unofficerlike and immoral conduct, calculated to bring odium upon the Department, was commenced yesterday morning before Police Commissioners STILLWELL, ULSHOFFER and BAILEY.

The charge grew out of Capt. CARPENTER's conduct in the case of Mrs. INNESS, who committed suicide under mysterious circumstances at an alleged disreputable house in Twenty-fourth-street, a week ago. The specification has already been published in the TIMES.

Gen. NYE represented the prosecution, and Messrs. BUSTEED, DAYTON and BULL were the defendant's counsel. The witnesses not under examination were placed in a separate room, and most of the members of the Sixteenth Precinct were in attendance, their duties being performed by men from other Wards. The following is the evidence:

The first witness called was *Roderick F. Clow*, who was examined by Gen. NYE, and deposed that he was present at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth street, on the 13th of the present month, and saw Dr. Akin, Mrs. Whittemore, and Mr. Inness there; Capt Carpenter and two other gentlemen came there about three quarters of an hour after the death of the lady; Carpenter asked Dr. Akin if he had prescribed for her, and the latter answered in the negative, but said he went for medicine for her, and she was dying when he returned; the defendant asked the doctor if he could give a certificate, who replied that he could, but he did not know that his certificate would be taken; he gave no certificate; he did not answer the question till witness said, "Of course you can't doctor;" witness said the Coroner should be notified, and Capt. Carpenter said he would notify him; have known the house for some years, and Mrs. Whittemore particularly; know nothing about it.

No cross-examination.

Edwin A. England examined—Knew the house in Twenty-fourth-street where the suicide was committed; know the keeper thereof by sight; was in the habit of going there, leaving newspapers for some years.

Q.—What is the character of that house? A.—I must answer honestly and truly?

Gen. Nye—Yes, Sir.

Witness—A house of prostitution, there is not a shadow of doubt about it, and any man who would deny it I wouldn't believe him under oath. [Laughter.] Know this from the language of the women, and have been met by Mrs Whittemore very with strong and boisterous language; never saw Capt. Carpenter there; the general reputation of the house was that of a bad house; heard a policeman say it had been reported as a bad house twice; had been talked to and laughed at by the neighbors when he came out; they asked him what he did in there. [Laughter.]

Cross examined by Mr. Busteed—Heard Mr. Montague's son (of Montague's stable) say it was a bad house; the reputation of the house was as well known as Mr. Busteed was in the Ward, [laughter;] had heard Mr. Gardner say so also; heard Adolph is Rand and James Allwood say so; the witness spoke of several others who spoke of the character of the house, who all agreed that it was a house of common prostitution.

Dr. Ephraim R. Aiken, examined—Knew No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; was called in there about seven P. M. on the 13th inst.; found a sick woman there who died of a poison of arsenic; she told me she had taken it; her words were, "Doctor, I have taken a dose of arsenic;" he asked "What time;" she answered, "About one o'clock, and for God's sake, Doctor, save me;" went for a prescription, and when he came back found her dying; she died at eight P. M; Capt. Carpenter came to him in the room where deceased lay, and asked witness if he had been called to see her; witness said he had; and Carpenter asked if he knew the symptoms, and if he had no doubt as to what she died of; both questions were answered in the affirmative; the Captain then asked if he could not give a certificate, when Dr. Clow said it would not be legal, that there ought to be an inquest; witness said he should have to say that she died of a dose of arsenic; Capt. Carpenter said he would see about an inquest and wished the matter to be kept quiet, and not have it gain publicity; if witness mistook not, he said "it would injure the reputation of the house." Carpenter said nothing about friendship for Mrs. Whittemore; Capt. Carpenter was present at the time of the pretended inquest.

Mr. Busteed thought it excessively unbecoming for the counsel to put a question involving the conduct of one of the Coroners of the City.

Mr. Ulshoffer directed the word "pretended" to be left out.

Gen. Nye did not know that the word would offend Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed observed that any word was offensive to him that was inconsistent with good taste and propriety.

Witness continued to state that he saw the Coroner there but saw no jury; heard the witnesses give testimony, and a *post-mortem* was made at his suggestion; Coroner Schirmer then directed Dr. Bouton to make out his report, and witness signed it, believing it to be a report of the *post-mortem*; Capt. Carpenter was in and out during the time.

The cross-examination was unimportant.

Dr George B. Bouton performed the *post-mortem* examination in the case, and found the cause of death to be arsenical poison, and so reported; saw Captain Carpenter there, who was one of the jurors; Dr. Aiken and witness, and three others made up the Jury; was sworn by Coroner Schirmer; inferred he was sworn as a juror, but had no positive recollection as to the fact; did not see Dr. Aiken or any other one sworn as a juror; it was not the usual way in inquests to call persons forward and swear them as jurors; the Coroner usually took those persons who were handiest; had seen cases conducted precisely as this was; it was a plain case, and they did it without any trouble; heard no dictation from Captain Carpenter as to what way they should go on; did not recollect the form of oaths; couldn't tell if any juror was summoned; was not summoned himself; couldn't tell if he took an oath to render a tried verdict, but suppose he did; did not remember whether he took more than one oath while in the house.

To Judge Ulshoffer—Supposed Dr. Aiken knew he was a juror, for he signed the paper.

Q.—Was it not your report he signed? A.—No, Sir. Did not remember seeing.

Capt. Carpenter sworn—Could not tell if the jurors sat down or stood up, or rendered any formal verdict.

Cross-examined—The *post mortem* examination showed disease of ovaries; the appearance of the womb, or vagina, showed no indications of violence, recent or otherwise; with the exception mentioned, the organs of generation were healthy; the woman was very much consumptive more so than one case in twenty; her physical health was of such a character as to produce very great mental depression.

Dr. Aiken recalled, and examined by Judge ULSHOFFER—Saw in the newspapers an account of an inquest signed by him; it was not true; signed a paper, where there was one other signature, which he believed was the report of the *post-mortem*.

To Mr. Bailey—Did not know what he signed.

To Gen. Nye—Was not sworn as a juror.

Cross-examined—Signed his examination; signed more than one paper; only put on a ligature at the *post mortem*.

Stephen Mitchell, examined—Did not know Mrs. Whittemore; knew No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; had always been under the impression that it was a house of prostitution; that was its reputation and had been for two years; had seen Capt Carpenter once coming down the stoop in the neighborhood of 5 o'clock in the morning, about three months ago, saw nothing occur there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Was a paper-carrier for the *Sun*; could not name any person who said the house was improper, but was well convinced of the fact.

To Judge Ulshoffer—Saw persons go in there late at night; did not hear a great deal of noise there.

Andrew Lang—Had lived in the neighborhood twelve years; did not know the reputation of the house; saw Capt. Carpenter go in two or three times, between 9 and 11 P. M.; never saw him come out in the morning.

John Cooper, examined—Knew No. 110 West Twenty fourth street; Mrs. Whittemore lived there over three years; should judge it to be a house of good character; had heard it spoken of as a disreputable house within a week or so; had been frequently at the house himself, and saw Capt. Carpenter there, probably a dozen times within the last year, in the evening; had seen females there other than Mrs. Whittemore; had seen one there, and had seen two there, but not three; they were strangers to him; kept a livery stable, and had supplied Mrs. Whittemore with carriages; had heard it hinted that the house was an assignation house within the last year; saw Carpenter there after these hints; he told witness he was there on official business; heard Carpenter say that he was sent there by the Mayor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Saw nothing in the conduct of the inmates to justify the suspicion that the house was one of ill-fame; Mrs. Whittemore had children.

Reexamined—Was sworn as a juror on the inquest; the jury were called together, conferred together, and rendered a verdict; Dr. Aiken was there and conferred as the others did, and concurred in the verdict.

John C. Giles, examined—Knew No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; Mrs. Charlotte Whittemore lived there; knew her over three years; as far as he knew the house was respectable; never heard any thing to the contrary until this occurrence transpired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—As far as he knew Mrs. Whittemore was a very nice woman, and her conduct was proper; had been there fifteen or twenty times; had not been there frequently.

Gen. Nye smiled.

Mr. Busteed—Oh! Gen. Nye, you needn't sneer at that; it is as good a house as you or I go to.

Gen. Nye—Speak for yourself, Mr. Busteed. [Laughter.]

John Gillespie, an officer of the Sixteenth Ward, examined—Knew the house No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; heard it was a bad house; heard so every day almost for the last two or three years; knew this ever since Mrs. Whittemore lived there; never saw Capt. Carpenter go there.

To Mr. Bailey—Did not examine the books of the Station-house; did not know of a record of such places was kept there.

Mr. Bailey—Did you read the regulations?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bailey—You had better read them again.

Witness—Knew Mrs. Whittemore before she came to live there.

Cross examined by Mr. Busteed—Saw nothing himself about the house which gave him the impression that it was disreputable; never reported it as such to Capt. Carpenter.

Moses Jackson examined—Had been a Policeman of the Sixteenth Precinct about eighteen months; the house, No 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, had had the name of being a house of bad repute for the past three or four years; never saw Capt. Carpenter there.

Q.—Have you ever seen the likeness of Capt. Carpenter in that house?

Mr. Busteed objected. The likenesses of all great men were hanging all over the land, and it would be unfair to charge a man with crime because his picture was in an impure house. The testimony went to the world through that powerful instrumentality which was omnipotent everywhere, he need not name it; and if it was unfair to ask it, it was unfair to answer it.

Witness never saw it himself, but was brought in by a person, who said he would show him the likeness of Capt. Carpenter and another gentleman; he was shown two daguerreotypes, but did not look at them; was in the house twice, and saw nothing wrong.

Hugh Gardiner, examined by Gen. Nye—The reputation of No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street was that of a house of prostitution; shortly after the present lady came there, some three years ago, he saw unusual goings on there, and inquired of a policeman the character of the house, who said it was disreputable; had seen Capt. Carpenter go in there frequently; there have been very improper characters living there within three months; they used to make signals to his workmen over the way; one of his workmen, J. J. Hunt, drew an obscene picture on glass and sent it to them, and they sent for more.

Cross examined—Saw carriages there, and gentlemen going in and out at unusual hours, remaining a short time; he used to time them sometimes, when he had nothing to do; (laughter) one gentleman, with a light wagon, remained there fifteen minutes.

Henry Stetzel, affirmed—Was a clergyman living at No. 108 West Twenty-fourth-street; the reputation of No. 110 was, that it was a house of ill fame; had heard it to be such for about a year and five or six months.

Cross examined—Made a complaint of the house to the Mayor; did not know if Capt. Carpenter was sent there in consequence, but heard from the Mayor's father that an officer was sent there.

Cornelius S Ackerman examined—Had known No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street some six or seven years; knew Mrs. Whittemore; the house had the reputation of being a bad house; when on the police five years ago he reported the house to Capt Stephenson as such; it bore that reputation ever since; Mrs. Whittemore resided there; never saw Capt. Carpenter there.

A number of other witnesses were examined. Martin Abbott, a coach driver, testified that Mrs. Whittemore slapped his face about two years ago.

Officer Dubois, Hammond Meyers, sexton of the church No. 118 West Twentieth-street, Officer Fisher, John Hyatt, John Maffett, Officer William Smiley, J Percy, Officer Jamieson, Patrick Cannon, Sergeants Sacon C. Warlow and J. Day, and several other witnesses testified that the house was one of bad repute.

Officer Smiley testified that he saw Captain Carpenter come out of the house once after 4 o'clock in the morning, about three months ago. Sergeant Day swore that two months after the suicide, and before the publication of the affair, he asked Capt. Carpenter if he had heard anything of such a case, and the Captain said that he had not.

Wm H. Overton deposed that he had seen Capt. Carpenter walking with Mrs. Whittemore in the street on two different occasions—once in the Eighth-avenue and once in Twentieth-street, near Sixth-avenue; on the first occasion it was in the day time, and on the second it was in the evening.

Sergeant Coffey, of the Sixteenth Ward, testified—That he reported the house No. 110 West Twenty-fourth street to Capt. Carpenter as a disreputable house, and that the Captain replied he had known Mrs. Whittemore for a number of years, and that she was a reputable woman.

Dr. V. Fountaine was then called, and his testimony went to prove that he called at the house in Twenty-fourth-street one evening, and asked for "accommodation," but was refused. Considerable merriment was created about this witness by the cross examination of Mr. Busteed.

G. C. Gathoire, Policeman Miller and Acting-Sergeant Hastings testified that the general character of the house No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street was bad.

William J. Copher, a liquor dealer, testified he had supplied Mrs. Whittemore with a number of baskets of wine and large quantities of brandy. (Some sparring occurred between the counsel respecting the relevancy of the testimony of this witness. Mr. Busteed contending that the testimony of this witness had nothing to do with the case

Policeman J. C. Jepson testified that he kept a restaurant before he went on the police; that he had supplied late suppers to the occupants of the house No 110 West Twenty-Fourth-street; that the character of the house was bad.

Sergeant Thompson, of the Sixteenth Ward, swore that Policeman Dubois had informed him that he (Dubois) had reported the house No. 110 West Twenty-Fourth street, as a disreputable house to Capt. Carpenter, and that the Captain replied he must be mistaken, as Mrs. Whittemore was a woman whom he (Carpenter) had known for many years, and that she was a reputable woman.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday, August 17.

Commissioners of Emigration.

CASTLE GARDEN EMPLOYES SPECULATING IN CALIFORNIA TICKETS—QUARANTINE DISMISSALS, &C.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. Commissioner JELLINGHAUS called the attention of the Board to the conduct of a licensed runner, who had extorted from a German emigrant $5 for *duties*, and then carried him to another person, pretending to be a broker, who robbed him of $6 more. He also directly charged one of the prominent employes in Castle Garden with speculating in California tickets, selling to emigrants steerage tickets for $75, which were only $50 at the regular office of the Mail Company. On motion, the whole subject was referred to the Superintendent for investigation.

The Committee appointed on the 19th inst., upon matters relating to Quarantine, made their report, which, as will be seen, virtually dismisses the seventeen employes now at the Marine Hospital on the 1st of September, there being nothing more for them to do. The monthly pay of these persons alone amounts to $429 66, besides weekly bills for provisions. The chaplains are also discontinued after the 15th of October. The following is the

REPORT.

The Quarantine Commissioners, acting under the law of this year, have an arrangement with the Governors of the Almshouse to take care of certain classes of patients who have heretofore been received at the Marine Hospital. It appears to your Committee that the Quarantine Commissioners in making this arrangement have acted within the power conferred upon them. Inasmuch, therefore, as those patients, by this arrangement, will be treated within the institutions under the control of the Governors of the Almshouse, your Committee consider this Commission, and the officers attached to its hospitals, as entirely relieved from any responsibility, and, consequently, from any duty in regard to these patients, except the payment for the support of such of them as may be chargeable to the Emigrant Fund.

The Quarantine Commissioners have made a further arrangement for the care and treatment of other classes of patients, also heretofore received into the Marine Hospital. The latter provision consists of a floating hospital of which the Quarantine Commissioners retain control. They have employed, as your Committee is informed, a physician, nurses and orderlies, who are on board this Hospital, and have not as yet signified any intention of transferring it to the Commissioners of Emigration. Under these circumstances the Commission and its officers aforesaid are, in the opinion of your Committee, without any power over this Hospital, and that the entire management thereof, until tendered and accepted by this Commission, is with the Quarantine Commissioners.

The whole arrangement made by the Quarantine Commissioners has had the effect of withdrawing all sick persons from the Marine Hospital, and will prevent any further admission of patients to that Institution.

This being so, no more employes will be required at or about the Marine Hospital, except those necessary for the care of the public property.

The physician of the Marine Hospital has the power of appointment and removal of the "assistant physicians, nurses, orderlies, and other employes of the Marine Hospital, found necessary for the care and maintenance of the said hospital, and the proper treatment of the inmates thereof," but the law invests the Commissioners with power "to regulate the rate of pay." It is, therefore, competent for the Commissioners to reduce the compensation to the rate of the present nominal duties. In regard to all other employes at Quarantine, the Commissioners have, by law, power of removal. The same cause will render unnecessary the further employment of chaplains, concerning whom the Commissioners have by law discretionary authority. With these gentlemen your Committee cannot recommend a parting without connecting with the recommendation an acknowledgment of the disinterested zeal and true Christian devotion with which those clergymen have at all hours performed their offices towards the sick and dying emigrants who have sought religious consolation from them.

In conclusion, your Committee suggest the adoption of the following resolutions: First, that the salaries and pay of each of the officers, nurses, orderlies, and other employes of the Marine Hospital be reduced to the nominal sum of $1 per month after the 31st day July, inst., without board, except the steward, whose engagement expires on the 1st of September next. The second resolution discontinues the office of Chaplain to the Marine Hospital on the 15th of October next. The third resolution acknowledges the fidelity and devotion which have characterized the Rev GORDON WINSLOW, and the Rev. MARSHAL MURPHY, in the discharge of their duties.

The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Base Ball.

RESOLUTE VS. CONSTELLATION.

These Clubs played a match game yesterday, at Wheat Hill, Williamsburgh. The following is the score:

CONSTELLATION.	H. L.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	H. L.	Runs.
Germond 3	3	2	Cavis, 1 b.	2	3
W. Bedfield, l. f.	4	1	Canfield, p.	2	3
G. Fredericks, 2 b.	2	3	Giles, s. s.	3	2
Lawyer, c. f.	1	4	Alsop, 3 b.	2	2
E. Gilbert, s. s.	6	0	Kellinger, l. f.	3	2
Fichardson, p.	3	1	Fogers, r. f.	2	1
W. W. Redfield, r. f.	1	3	Cowperthwaite, 2o.	2	1
E. Stimpson, 2 b.	1	2	Irwin, c.	2	3
Coleman, c.	1	2	Thomas, c. f.	2	1
Total	21	18	Total	21	16

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Constellation	7	2	0	0	4	1	6—18
Resolute	1	0	4	1	5	1	4—16

SCORER FOR RESOLUTE—G. Taylor.
SCORER FOR CONSTELLATION—J. N. Farquharson.
UMPIRE—M. Kinsley, of Putnam club.

BALTIC VS. EMPIRE.

These clubs played yesterday at Hoboken, before quite a large number of spectators. The following is the score:

EMPIRE.	H. L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H. L.	Runs.
Loper, 2 b.	3	8	Brower, p.	3	7
Haycock, b.	3	6	Leland, f.	2	7
Russell, c.	2	7	Burrell, c.	3	7
Bloomfield, c. f.	5	2	Garthwaite, f.	1	9
Star, r. f.	2	6	Weeks, 1 b.	1	8
Gaunt, 3 b.	2	5	Lippincott, 3 b.	5	3
Newkirk, 1 b.	3	5	Way, r. f.	5	3
Cox, s. s.	4	4	Hodson, s. s.	5	6
Chalmers, r. f.	3	5	Martin, 2 b.	2	6
Total	27	44	Total	27	56

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Baltic	5	9	6	1	12	9	3	4	7—56
Empire	4	3	4	5	12	2	0	2	12—44

SCORER FOR BALTIC—A. C. Cooper.
SCORER FOR EMPIRE—J. Cameron.
UMPIRE—Joseph Forsyth, of Gotham Club.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING AFFRAY—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.—An altercation occurred about 10½ o'clock on Tuesday night in the liquor store of Charles O Brien, No. 250 Avenue B, between three men, named Farrell, Sheely and Gallagher, Charles Lynch and Cornelius McBride were in the store at the time, and the latter was somewhat intoxicated. In the midst of the row McBride sprang to his feet, and seizing a large cheese knife, without provocation stabbed Lynch in the left side, inflicting a terrible and what is thought to be a fatal wound. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday went to Bellevue Hospital, whither the wounded man was conveyed shortly after the accident, and took his *ante-mortem* deposition, in which he gave the above statement. McBride escaped soon after the occurrence, and has not yet been arrested. He is supposed to have left the City.

A DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.—Robert Hopkins, a colored lad, was arrested yesterday by officer Jourdan and Woolridge, on the complaint of his employer, Mr Edward Healey, of Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, who charges him with embezzlement. The lad, it is alleged, has been in the habit of abstracting small sums of money from the cash drawer, with which to go to theatres and other places. On Tuesday night he opened the money-drawer with a false key and took away $4, which he spent on a spree. He was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

GARROTING REDIVIVUS.—Two men stealthily approached Dominick Campbell, as he was walking through the Five Points on Tuesday night, and grasping him by the throat and arms, robbed him of a watch and $21 in money. William Torrey and John McGan were soon afterwards arrested on suspicion of being the thieves, and they were locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—John Graham, an auctioneer, and Henry Semmis, a broker, were arrested yesterday charged with having feloniously passed $2 counterfeit bills on the Central Bank of Hightstown, N. J., at the Union place Hotel, the Howe House, and other places on Broadway. The accused were held for examination.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—A man named Daniel McKenna, was yesterday detained at Jefferson Market Police Court, for examination, charged with assaulting a woman named Margaret Gannon, of No. 12 Gansevoort street with whom he had a dispute. Mrs. Gannon, who is *enciente*, it is alleged, was kicked by McKenna several times in the left side, and is confined to her bed from her injuries.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

TAXES ON BANKS—STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The People, &c., ex rel. the Bank of the Commonwealth vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York.—This case was argued in May last on an application for a mandamus against the defendants to compel them to deduct the sum of $103 000 from a taxable capital of $750,000, levied upon their capital stock. The plaintiffs complained that the said sum of $103 000 was a portion of their capital stock, invested in stocks of the United States, and was therefore exempt from taxation under the Constitution. The Tax Commissioners held the contrary and refused to abate the tax. The question is one of great importance, as a large portion of capital invested in Banking in this City is represented by United States Stocks.

The following is the opinion of the Court, rendered yesterday:

SUTHERLAND, J.—After a good deal of consideration, I am of the opinion that the Commissioners of Assessments in determining the amount for which the Relators should be assessed, did right, after deducting from $750 000, the amount of their capital stock paid in or secured to be paid in, the sum of $188 834 84 paid for their real estate, in refusing to deduct the further sum of $103 000, the portion of their capital stock invested in stocks of the United States.

The question has been somewhat complicated by the amendments in 1853 and 1857 to title 4, of chapter 13 of part I. of the Revised Statutes, (1 Rev. Stat., 414) but I think, notwithstanding these amendments, the Commissioners did right in refusing to make the deduction.

There is no doubt that, by the provisions of this title as they were before these amendments, the relators were liable to taxation on the amount of their capital stock paid in or secured to be paid in, after deducting the sums paid for real estate, and the amount of their stock, if any, belonging to the State, or to incorporated literary or charitable institutions, irrespective of its investment at all, or if invested, irrespective of the manner of its investment, and of its accumulations, or losses, or value. (1 Rev. Stat. 414, tit. 4, secs. 1, 2, 6, 10. The People *vs.* The Supervisors of Niagara, 4 Hill 22. Bank of Utica *vs.* City of Utica, 4 Paige, 399.)

Under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, before the act of 1857, the relators were liable to be taxed on the nominal amount of their stock itself, paid in or secured to be paid in, and not upon its value.

By the act of 1853, (Laws of 1853, chapter 654,) they were liable to be taxed not only upon the nominal amount of the stock paid in, or secured to be paid in, but also upon the amount of all surplus profits or reserved funds exceeding ten per cent. of their capital, after deducting the amount paid for their real estate, and the amount of their stock, if any, belonging to the State &c.

By the Laws of 1857, vol. 2, chapter 456, "the capital stock of every company liable to taxation, except such part of it as shall have been exempted by law, together with its surplus profits or reserved funds exceeding ten per cent. of its capital, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, and all shares of stock in other corporations actually owned by such company, which are taxable upon their capital stock, under the laws of this State, shall be assessed at its actual value, and taxed in the same manner as the other personal and real estate of the county."

I am aware that a very strong argument can be made, for such an argument was made by the counsel for the relators in this case, to show that to hold in this case, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as thus amended, that the relators are liable to taxation on their capital stock, to be assessed at its actual value, without reference to its investment, or to what it is invested in, would be an evasion of the Constitution of the United States, and of the decisions of the Federal Courts under it, and a sacrifice of substance to form; but, without undertaking to answer this argument at large, I will say, that sometimes words are things, and as the Legislature have chosen to say that the capital stock of the company paid in, or secured to be paid in, shall be taxed at its actual value to the shareholders, irrespective of the mode or manner of its investment, I am not willing to circumscribe State sovereignty by holding that they had not power to say so.

The capital stock of the company is taxable as a distinct thing from the stock which it holds in other companies. The holders of its shares might have been taxed for their several shares, but these shareholders are not taxed as such, and the company is to be taxed for all the shares except those belonging to the State, &c. It is the shares of its own stock which are taxable at their actual value, and not the shares which the company owns of the stock of other companies or of the public stock of the United States.

The assessment complained of in this case by the Bank of the Commonwealth, was not on the United States Stock held by the Bank, but on its own stock, as a distinct thing, and as such having a known and distinct value.

In the case of Weston *vs.* City of Charleston, in the Supreme Court of the United States, 2 Peters, 449, the tax was imposed on the United States Stock "*eo nomine*." In McCulloch *vs.* State of Maryland, 4, Wheaton 436, it was held that the interest which a citizen held in the Bank of the United States was taxable by the State. In the case of the British Commercial Insurance Company *vs.* the Commissioners of Taxes, decided at Special Term of this Court, July, 1858, and at General Term, December, 1858, the stock deposited with the Comptroller did not consist of the shares of the Company's own capital stock, but was a distinct fund or deposit of stock.

Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the relators are bound to pay the tax as assessed by the Commissioners, and that the proceedings of the Commissioners should be affirmed with costs.

Irving Paris and Mr. Bradford for the relators; R. Busteed and R. F. Andrews for defendants.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People of the State of New-York et al. vs. William H. Taylor et al.—This cause came up a day or two since, it will be remembered, on an application by some of the tenants to have Mr. Lord substituted as their attorney in the place of Mr. Busteed. The following is the opinion of the Court granting the motion:

CLERKE, J.—Every party to a suit has a right to change his attorney as often as he thinks proper. The Court, no doubt, will protect the attorney's lien for his compensation when a lien accrues. There are no documents in the possession of the attorney upon which he sets up any claim, and if any costs are due to him he can recover them like any other creditor. The motion is granted so far as the parties who have signed the new appointment are concerned, and as to the rest, another application can be made on their behalf on the presentation of a request duly signed, and authorized by the applicants. No costs are allowed.

Petition of the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church in Market-street.—No proof that the meetings of the male members of the Church or of the Consistory were convened on notice.

James Martin vs. Henry N. Beach.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Robert H. Corbett vs. Rufus Sanger.—Sale authorized unless the plaintiff shall pay to the lessor the rent due on the 1st day of August next, and if he elects to make such payment, and does pay such rent, then he shall be entitled to be first repaid the sum so paid with interest before the defendant receives anything out of the partnership property. Costs of motion fixed at $10 to each party, and the receiver to abide ultimate order as to costs in the cause.

A Beirut correspondence of the London *News*, says: "Education in these mountains is making considerable progress owing to the energy and activity of the American missionaries. They have schools in nearly every district in Lebanon, and have done more for the cause amongst these mountaineers during the twenty years they have been in the country, than all other sects—Roman Catholic, Greek, Maronite, or Greek Catholic—with all their wealthy convents, and possessing as they do fully one-third of the land on Lebanon, have done in the last three centuries."

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MARRIED.

GRIFFEN—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 25, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAMES M. GRIFFEN, of New-York, and LIZZIE E. THOMPSON, late of London, England.

VOORHEES—OAKES.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 27, 1859, by the Rev. Thos. J Sawyer, JUDAH B. VOORHEES to MATILDA H., daughter of the late ANDREW OAKES, deceased.

PHILLIPS—WOODHAMS.—At the Richmond House, Chicago, on Thursday, July 21 by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, PHILETUS PHILLIPS, of New-York City, and EMMA S WOODHAMS, of Chicago.

HODGES—ABERNETHY.—At Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. D. Rutledge, Lieut. HENRY C. HODGES U. S. A. to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Ex Governor George Abernethy.

DIED.

LEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 27, BENJAMIN C. LEE in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, those of his father, James Lee, of his father in-law, Cornelius Smith and of M. J. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 29 Union-square, without further notice.

MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 27, CLARENCE son of John B. and the late Cornelia Mead, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 7 Jones st., without further notice.

GREEN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 27, RICHARD S. GREEN, aged 33 years.

His friends the members of St John's Lodge, No. 1, Zetland Chapter, No. 141 F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 68 East 12th st., at 5 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 29th inst., without further invitation.

EMMET.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 25, after a long and painful illness, ANNIE R., only daughter of Thomas Addis and ANNA R. Emmet.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WASHBURN.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM D. WASHBURN, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the Old Guard, and Company G., Independence Guard, Capt. Bostwick, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 12 Varick place, (Sullivan st., below Bleecker,) on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TRAINQUE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 26 FRANCES, relict of the late Pierre Trainque, aged 80 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Memorial Church, Hammond st., corner Waverley-place on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Peter Trainque, and her son in law, Garret D. Tunison, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 27, of cholera infantum, JOHN FREDERICK, son of John and Elizabeth M. Yates, aged 15 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No 89 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers will please copy.

YOULE.—On Tuesday evening, July 26, after a long illness, FRASER, son of Wm. L. and Sarah E. Youle.

BENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, DAVID CALDER BENDERSON, aged 38 years.

Friends and acquaintances, as well as the members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. York-st., Brooklyn.

MORTON.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, July 27, MARIE LOUISE, only child of Wm. D. and F. M. J. Morton, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

RIPLEY.—In Winchester, N. H., on Tuesday, July [illegible], MARY E., wife of Saml. W. Ripley, aged 28 years, [illegible] months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her brother, Geo. B. Kitchen, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 128 [illegible] this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

FORREST.—In Detroit, on Sunday, July [illegible], [illegible], infant child of James O and Mary A. Forrest.

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Dr. F. W. BOSWELL's beautifier will positively remove Tan, Pimples, Freckles, and imparts a permanent Bloom to the complexion. Price 50 cents per box; by mail 56 cents. All orders by mail should be directed to the Principal Office, No 5 Beekman-st. For sale by F. L. TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker st., 4 doors west of Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

OLD
CONTINENTAL WHISKY
FOR SALE
BY
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN
No. 404 4th-av.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
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DURYEAS'
MAIZENA.
AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.
THE GREATEST DELICACY OF THE AGE.
MADE FROM THE CHOICEST WHITE CORN,
FOR
BLANC MANGE, BOILED CUSTARD, ICE CREAM, MINUTE PUDDING, &c.

☞ It not only furnishes a valuable addition to the "Bill of Fare," but it is unequaled as an economical and wholesome diet for invalids and infants. For sale at all principal druggists and groceries in the country.
Wholesale depôt, No. 166 FULTON-ST., New-York.
Manufactured at Glen Cove, L. I.
WM. DURYEA, Agent.
CAUTION.—"Maizena" being our trade-mark, we shall prosecute all parties using the same

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH BRITO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New York.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC,
DISEASE OF THE URINARY ORGANS, GRAVEL, &c.
Fever and ague chills, weakness nervousness, are relieved and cured by FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY, medicated with Peruvian bark, juniper and rhubarb, and other remedials.
WEAK, DELICATE NERVOUS FEMALES,
And invalids, generally, are invigorated and strengthened by it. Quart bottles at No 100 Fulton-st. RUSHTON'S, No. 158 Bowery, No. 863 Broadway. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st; John Jones, No. 783 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Fellow, Jersey City; C. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row.
And all Druggists. General Agents.

ICE, ICE, ICE.
16 cents per hundred pounds, or $2 60 per ton, at the depôt of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore-st., on and after Friday, July 22.
P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

DR. J. LOVEE DOD'S OFFICE HOURS FOR Consultation are from 12 to 6 P. M., at No. 549 Broadway.
Where his
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
for Incipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by CHAS. WIDDIFIELD.
Price, $1 50 for a quart bottle.

WHISKERS, LUXURIANT MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by my Unguent, which for seven years has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have used it. Price $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable, experienced and well-recommended Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and fine laundress. Also by a number of Protestant and other help in various situations, in City or country. Apply at WASLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th av., near 23d st. Employers supplied with all help required one year for $2; 6 months, $1. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer. Understands pastry, bread, baking, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or seamstress and nurse. No objections to the country. Have the best of references. Would do general housework, separately. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, grammatically and conversationally Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. Address Z. Z., Station F., Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant young lady, in a private family, or would take charge of a widower's household; thoroughly understands every part of housekeeping, and is willing to make herself useful. Can give the highest reference as to character, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young English lady, of pleasing address and good disposition, a situation as housekeeper or nursery governess. No objection to go any distance. Any party requiring such will find the applicant an acquisition. The best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH WOMEN (PROTESTants,) situations; one as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, jellies, pastry, &c.; the other as general houseworker; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Are well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; would not object to go a short distance in the country; is a girl of strictly reliable habits; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Does fluting and shirt ironing neatly. Also a cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $7 and $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a superior washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country. Best City or country reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, HARD-WORKING girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook and baker, and a splendid getter-up of linens; is well recommended; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Can give the most satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 62 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, or to wash and iron. Also, a situation by a seamstress to sew by the week. Call at No. 33 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as washer and ironer: has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 91 East 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, with good City references. Apply at No. 680 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to go in the country to do general housework. Has good reference. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A healthy young woman, whose babe is just four months old. Call at No. 69 6th av., second floor.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHOSE customers are now in the country, wishes a few more customers; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's clothing; would go out by the day or week. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 19th-st., eight doors to the right from 6th-av.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who is a competent coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener and can do any kind of farm work; his wife is a good cook, and makes the best butter in market; both can be highly recommended; have no children; will be found deserving and faithful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, REliable young man as gardener, on a gentleman's place; is in every respect competent in hot houses, vineries, fruit trees, &c., as also vegetable gardening; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; would be willing to make himself generally useful; has the most satisfactory references for character and competency. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments, as his reference will certify; several years in this country; understands the care and management of a farm; has a small family. Parties in want of a good man will address a note to G. F., seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young man as coachman and groom; has from a boy been used to the care of horses, and is a careful and competent driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. For sobriety, industry and ability refers to his last employer; will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; both fully understand their business and can give reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; would have no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman of great experience; he is a single man, and understands his business thoroughly; can produce the best of City reference from gentlemen in this City. Address A. B., care of Mr. Curr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st. No objections to any part of the country.

WANTED—A FRENCH WAITER, OF RESPECTable family, and good education, who perfectly understands his business, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to the country. Speaks English and German, and can give the best of City references. Address E. M., No. 22 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried Englishman as coachman and gardener; has practical experience in both branches, and is not afraid of work; has two years' recommendation to that effect. A note addressed to W. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 74 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT GARdener and farmer, who is willing to make himself generally useful, together with his wife, without incumbrance, a situation together on a gentleman's place. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thorough practical man; is a married man; has been many years in this country. Can give satisfactory references. Address F., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard from till engaged either by calling or a note addressed to P. S., No. 21 East 16th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 18 years of age; salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business; references of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG man wants a situation on a farm where he can make it a home and learn the business, with a small compensation. Address FARMER, Box No. 103 New-York *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman in a wholesale, commission or publishing house; the advertiser has an extensive acquaintance in Western New-York, and extending through the Western States to Chicago, and from St. Louis to St. Paul, and can influence a large goods or groceries trade. Has the best of City references. Address G. L. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of F. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife; she is a first-class meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of confectionery, jellies, ice-cream; is also a good washer and ironer; the man is a good coachman and groom; has experience in the treatment of sick horses; willing to work in the garden or farm; both will make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, of extensive experience in laying out new grounds and all improvements, and well acquainted with greenhouse plants and grapes; 16 years in the vicinity of New-York; the most satisfactory City reference; 7 years on a first-class place. A note addressed to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 195 *Times* Office will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class practical young man, (late of Boston,) who thoroughly understands his business in the greenhouse, hot house, vinery, vegetables and grapes. Five years reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITuation by a respectable Protestant man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in both departments; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Call on or address T. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and assist in a garden; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has lived with his last employer three years. Address M. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box 206 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHO is at leisure after 3 P. M., desires a set of books to keep, or any other work of that description; can translate French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German. Address U. D., Box No. 2,940 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman as housekeeper, in a private family, residing in the country through the Summer, and in the City in the Winter; must be in every way competent, and a member of a Protestant Church. A person desiring such a situation may find a comfortable home and fair compensation by addressing Mr. or Mrs. J. C., Station A, Spring-st Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the cloth department of a large jobbing house; with a man of the right stamp a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 1,444 Post office, with name and references.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $700 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and assist in waiting at table for the country; also cooks, chambermaids and girls for housework in town and country. Apply to JOHN YOUNG, 6 6th-av.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS TO BAIST SHIRTS, also several first-class operators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Good wages to good hands. Apply at No. 374 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK, GARDENER AND TWO FARM laborers; none but Protestants need apply. The gardener should be a married man, without children, unless small. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 13.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family, in Jamaica, Long Island.
STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, 54 Wall st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A wholesale drygoods store. Address Box No. 1,881 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Address J. T. M., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, COOKS, LAUNdresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework, and servants in all other capacities, to fill first-class situations now open, both in private families and hotels in City and country; well recommended servants will find no delay in obtaining suitable situations. Apply at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers; unsurpassed in music and painting. Full term of fourteen weeks. Opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New-York City can be had, and yet after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE NO. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia supplies Schools and Colleges with competent teachers for any department. Orders solicited. References—Faculty of Amherst and Rutger Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons. Superior teachers of music (vocal and instrumental) wanted, at liberal salaries. Also a teacher of the harp.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Schools supplied with teachers and professors for any department. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, William Hall & Son, Faculty, Amherst College. Teachers of Music (Vocal Institute) wanted; See to day's *Tribune*.
SMITH & WOODMAN.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH advanced classes in French, drawing, and primary classes in English, and a good disciplinarian, will hear of a situation by addressing WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal of Hackensack Institute, Hackensack, New-Jersey.

FARMS.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartletts. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SEELYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New York, Room No. 5.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS OF EVERY description for sale, one of 150 acres in Westchester County, large house, barn, fruit, and a fine mill seat; a splendid country seat of 24 acres, large house, well shaded, well watered, &c., near Paterson, N. J.; one of 50 acres, large house and outbuildings, choice fruit, &c., near West Bloomfield, N. J.; price $6,000. Also 60 farms to exchange for City or Brooklyn property. Farms from 20 to 300 acres; prices from $1,500 to $9,600. For particulars, call on A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad depôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA LANDS FOR SALE.—The advertiser has 160 acres in Wisconsin and 240 acres in Iowa, choice lands, selected many years ago with great care will sell on easy terms, or will exchange for desirable real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM ST.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick st.
DUANE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 62 feet near 4th av.
BROADWAY—Twenty one lease years for sale.
GRAND ST.—Corner lot near Centre market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 36 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 22 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND SITUATED between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts. in good condition for building, being 500 feet on 58th-st. and 500 feet on 59th-st., and within two blocks of the Central Park. The Common Council are now making improvements in regulating, paving and laying curb and gutter on the streets, and flagging the sidewalks in the vicinity. The above plot will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to BENJ. JONES, corner of Broadway and West 46th st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN THE VIIIth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, fronting on 10th-av. and 18th and 19th sts; being 200 feet on 10th-av., 387 feet 8 inches on 18th-st., and 341 feet 4 inches on 19th st. The ground is beautifully situated, and well adapted for building purposes, and will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av., New York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of house long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING lots in Jersey City—the following valuable unencumbered farm, splendidly situated on the banks of the Delaware; 375 acres, well wooded, with elegant modern modern mansion, good barn, stable, ice and wagon houses; water from Mountain Spring. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, No. 7 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, No. 8 Horatio-st.; nine rooms, Croton, bath, gas fixtures, portable heater, court yard and iron railing. Inquire of GEO. W. JAQUES, No. 4 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34th st. Said property comprises 21 lots of ground, having a water front of 100 feet, with sufficient depth of water for large-class vessels. The buildings are all in excellent condition, built of brick, with slate roofs, 50x100 with wing 30x60 feet together with sheds, blacksmith shops and other out buildings. A never-failing well of soft water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 280 West 19th st.; the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counseller at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with dry sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 55 Lexington-av., and furniture for sale on account of death in the family; rent low. Inquire of BEEKMAN, No. 57 Bowery, or upon the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY HAVING A LARGE, brown stone front house, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Dinner at 6. Gas, bath, &c. References strictly enjoined. Piano at use. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN NEW-YORK, AND one in Brooklyn, having rooms to spare, would accommodate a few first-class gentlemen, on terms from $12 50 to $25 per week, for which reference is made to O. HOLDEN, Esq., office No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, with a room having gas and convenience for a fire, for a widow lady who desires to find a quiet home. She will furnish everything except carpet. Terms not more than $5 a week. Address G., Box 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—VERY desirable rooms and board may be had on reasonable terms at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT boarders, willing to accommodate a single gentleman with a spare room and partial board, may hear of an opportunity by addressing B. Box No. 903 Post-Office; will furnish references, and pay a fair price for satisfactory accommodation.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM AND POWER WANTED—TWO lower floors, 25x60 feet, with dock privileges and within twenty-five miles of New-York, or would lease a building with an engine in it, if not above fifteen horse power. Persons having milling property, with steady water power or steam engine to let cheap, may address FACTOR, Box No. 63 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE a three or four-story, high stoop or basement house, furnished or unfurnished, between 15th and 30th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $300. Address answers, giving location and other particulars, to Box No. 508 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT, A small house location between Bleecker and 20th sts., not more than three blocks from Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED—WITH board, in a location between 8th and 27th st., and not far from 4th av. Good references. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, OF SIX ACRES, at Tivoli, fronting the range of the Catskill Mountains, with extended views both up and down the river, and unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. The house is octagon, with wings, two stories and attic; also, stone stable and coach house, ice house, &c., &c., and large new gardener's dwelling-house, in a commanding position. The garden and grounds contain fruit of the choicest kinds, and excellent water. The situation of Tivoli is an important one, all the trains stopping there, and a telegraph office at the station. There is an Episcopal Church and other places of worship in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to Mr. ELMENDORF, on the premises; or to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment. Situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, of about 40 acres of good land. The buildings consist of a two story frame house filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements; the tenant houses, stable, barn, henery and ice-house filled, all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., carriage, wagon, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction room No. 158 Broadway.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat in the town of Lewisborough, Westchester County, N. Y., containing 38 acres of land, two houses, new barn, &c.; two good orchards of choice fruit, with a stream of running water through the yard, suitable for a fountain; the situation 3½ miles east from Golden's Bridge, Hudson River Railroad, and one mile west from Lake Wacabac. The purchaser can likewise have the grain on the ground, stock, farming utensils, &c. if required. Conveyance can be had at the depôt to and from the premises at any time. Purchasers are invited to inspect this property before they decide elsewhere. Inquire of Mr. JONAH KNAPP, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from Aug. 1 to May, 1860, a beautiful cottage and eight lots of ground, situated at Washington Heights, 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steam boat; house contains drawing-room, 22x17; dining-room, 22x16; kitchen and large pantry on first floor, and five bedrooms on second floor; fine shade trees and lawn, seven minutes walk from station or steamboat landing; rent of house and grounds $450 per annum; house furnished $600 per annum, or the furniture will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-Office, or JAS. SCOTT, No. 51 Exchange-place, (basement office.)

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x34, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & Co., No. 51 Liberty st.

AT A SACRIFICE—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND basement cottage, with quarter of an acre of garden, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, will be sold on easy terms if applied for soon. Corner of 3d-av. and 6th-st., Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE, FOUR OR SIX MONTHS, on Staten Island, a first class, handsomely furnished house, including use of horses, carriages, cow, poultry and vegetables. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 1,496 Post-office, New-York.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY,
Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private Summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, North River.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—AT WEEKAWken Heights, N. J., (stone villa built by Dr. Comstock, of No. 286 Greenwich-st.:) first class board; table supplied daily from New-York market; healthy location and agreeable society; reached by 42d-st. ferry or steamboats to Guttenberg. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, or two single gentlemen of steady habits, can find pleasant country board, in a respectable English family, accessible by cars or steamer, 45 minutes from the City Hall, by addressing Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, New-York.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure board for the month of August, in a farm house or village residence convenient of access to and from the City every day. Address G., Box No. 747 Post-office.

FAMILIES WISHING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and an excellent table at Mrs. Van Rensselaer's, on the banks of the river at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the depôt. Further information may be obtained at No. 48 Cliff-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FURNISHED—ONE hour's distance by railroad from New-York. Address for one week, COUNTRY RETREAT, Box No. 172, *Times* office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm, name and style of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of its members.

ALMON F. WARREN,
WILLIAM A. LUDDEN,
ROLAND D. SOLLACE.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1859.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. ROLAND D. SOLLACE in the firm of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE, will continue to carry on business as Manufacturers of Gold Pens, under the firm, name and style of WARREN & LUDDEN.

ALMON F. WARREN,
WILLIAM A. LUDDEN.

N. B.—Messrs. WARREN & LUDDEN are authorized to settle all the outstanding business of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 137 Pearl-st., New-York.

COAL $4 50—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 28, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., near Wall st.

10 shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each
50 shares Mechanics Bank of Williamsburgh	$50 each
50 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
10 shares Union Bank	$50 each
50 shares East River Bank	$25 each
50 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining Company	$100 each
100 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
5 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
6 shares Home Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
12 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
30 shares Merchants Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.	$17 each
2 shares Artizans Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
2 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
10 shares American Express Co.	$100 each
50 shares New York and New-Haven Railroad Co.	$100 each
2 shares Academy of Music	$1,000 each
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.	$100 each
50 shares New-York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Co.	$100 each
Pew No 103 Church of Messiah.	
$8,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 1st Mortgage 7 cent. Bonds, (hypothecated)	
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee 2d Mortgage 8 ℔ cent. Bonds.	
$4,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ℔ cent. Bonds.	
$2,000 Columbus (Kentucky) 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.	
$4,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 ℔ cent. Bonds.	
$7,000 Babcock Company (Illinois) 8 ℔ cent. Bonds.	
$2,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$2,000 San Francisco Company 6 ℔ cent Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 1. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property corner of Washington and York sts.; two houses, Nos 52 and 54 Newark-av.; one house, No. 23 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of Bay, Prospect and Harsimus, on South 8th-st. At the foot of this 100-feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st., New-York, by December. Also, 4 lots on Jersey-av and South 3d-st. See bills, at No. 106 Vesey-st., of J. H. BROAS, No. 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No. 75 Montague-st., Jersey City.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HAS A SALE THIS DAY, OF RICH household furniture, at the private residence, No. 30 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock. This sale is worthy of attention, as the house is furnished throughout with rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best description, velvet and Brussels carpets, looking glasses, paintings, crockery and glassware, &c. N. B.—Also will be sold a superior pianoforte, cost $500.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th av. Solid rosewood piano-forte, two parlor suites of furniture, velvet carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, dining and chamber furniture of every description. Also, kitchen utensils, &c., at commencement of sale.

A. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) ASSIGNEE'S SALE, BY ORDER OF J. BOGARDUS.—Household furniture at public auction, at the residence No. 64 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.: Piano-forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, velvet carpets, French lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, elegant escritoires, bookcase, &c., on THIS DAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock precisely.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime, fresh assortment of serviceable goods.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
je22-law6m
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }
my19-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh3-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SOUTHERN MEN

Will please call and examine the new anti-friction
COTTON-PRESS,
Both for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.

All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman of considerable mercantile experience will leave next week for Central America, and intends to be absent about ninety days; he would like to be commissioned for the introduction of new and useful articles of merchandise. Through his extensive acquaintance in that part of the country he would be able to sell largely and establish reliable agencies for manufacturers of such goods as are suited to that market, for which a reasonable commission will be charged; undoubted guarantee for a faithful performance of trust will be given. For interview, address CHARLES KRAPP, or call during the week, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 145 Lexington-av. N. B.—The attention of sewing machine and hoop and skeleton skirt manufacturers is directed to the above advertisement.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $6,000, OR upwards, in a manufactory of staple articles of ready sale for cash. The business is well-established, and can double its capital annually; or the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct, with real name and address, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—THE old-established meat, fish, pork and poultry market, in the City of Brooklyn, doing a good business, with horse, cart and harness and fixtures all complete, suitable for the business, with a two-years' lease, at a low rent. Inquire on the premises, of P. C. VAN VOORHIS, corner of Myrtle and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
J. WILCOX & CO.,
WALLACE & SONS,
ABMS BROTHERS,
J. P. MORAN & CO.,
C. L. HARDING,
S. H. DOUGHTY.
CHAS. P. COLT,
JOHN HOLMES,
J. & W. BECK,
H. G. McKENNA,
FROST & CO.,
G. M. JACOBS & CO.,
JOS. B. WESLEY.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

In consequence of alteration and repairs,
JAMES G. AITKEN
Will on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 27,
Remove his stock of Mantillas and Millinery Goods to his private residence, No. 28 Greene-st., until which time
Great inducements
Will be given to ladies purchasing
Mantillas and Millinery.
J. G. AITKEN, No. 303 Canal-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

THE DEATH OF WARREN—NEW SONG, without words, for piano—In the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MAN-HOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

An unfailing remedy for Scrofula, cutaneous and biliary disorders.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES

Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 863 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th-st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed, and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 16 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order. E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN.
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM.
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO., No 35 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings, New-York. The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall st., Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand. HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST. New-York, July 16, 1859. This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. New York, July 19, 1859. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich. held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached viz: one hoisting engine, and one stamping engine with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 480 acres and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men. For further information inquire of the subscriber. Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY the 15th of August next. JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary. PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, July 27, 1859. MR. JOHN H. FINCK HAVING BEEN appointed a Water Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn, has resigned his position as President of this Company, to take effect Aug. 1, 1859. Mr. TEUNIS J. BERGEN has been unanimously elected President, and accepted the same. Mr. ANSON S PALMER having entered into business on his own account has also resigned his office of Secretary of the Company to take effect as above, and Mr. JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. By order of the Board of Directors. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No 54 William st., New-York, July 20, 1859. NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST August next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859. NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August. GEO B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859. THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859 on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day. WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his Assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited. GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer. W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand. This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTAIN certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate. Dated June 28, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE COR. 26TH ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK July 26 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents. will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d av. cor 9th st., New York, July 20 1859. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order. W. H. EIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No 69 Wall st. New York, July 25, 1859. INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st. New-York—New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. E. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 183 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next. T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c. H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET. Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST OF August 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Toledo, Ohio will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, on or after that date. C. WOEHLER, City Treasurer.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall st. B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 66 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

New-York, July 25, 1859. MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 31 Pine st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS. When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits. JOSEPH WALKER, President, THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President. E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, June 24, 1859. TENTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL ST. CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $300,000.

At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:
HENRY GRINNELL,
CALEB BARSTOW,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
HANSON K. CORNING,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,
THOMAS MONAHAN,
ALBERT WARD,
CHARLES EASTON,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,
THOMAS SCOTT,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
WM. A. SALE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DANIEL G. BACON,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
JOSHUA L. POPE,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HENRY DAVIS,
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ELISHA E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM H. CARY,
THOMAS S. NELSON,
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
LOTHROP L. STURGES,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
GEORGE F. THOMAS,
EMERY THAYER,
ZALMON TAYLOR,
BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary. Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. B. KNO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVIN E LAING,
ROBERT M BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London and New-York, OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$5,000,000
Claims paid	over 6,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,
J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
James Gallatin, Esq.,
Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches. California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates. MANAGER. GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle. The charter of this Company requires that 66 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest. This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies. The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital. All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash. Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company. ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

96 SONGS FOR PIANO AND VOICE, AND piano alone, worth $40 at publisher's prices, are given, along with literary matter, for 75 cents a year, in the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. Published by STEPHEN PAUL, No 215 Fulton-st., New York, and for sale by the news agents. The Press all agree as to the literary, musical and economical merits of this new Monthly.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28. The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience. Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board. As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters: "LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859. The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms. Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. B. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates. For freight or passage apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. To sail every 20 days from each port. STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30 at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st. No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangrouiz.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N Y, Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1. DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander. BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander. KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander. One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage..........$ 5 | Deck..........$6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 30 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, Ga.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on Saturday, Aug 6.

FOR THE SOUTH. NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75, Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala. $26; Atlanta, Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, FREDERICK CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMER "GREAT BRITAIN," GRAY, master, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot Beach st., on THURSDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. Passengers will please be on board at 2 P. M. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board by noon, marked "Below." All bills against the ship must be left at the office, in duplicate, before noon. Letter bags will close at Kenyon's, and the Merchant's Exchange, at 2 P. M. RICHARD IRWIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT. New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone. JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York. East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c. N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago is requested to call on G. W. SANDFORD, No. 5 Tryon row.

THE UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL WHO mailed a letter to Philadelphia, found in the street last Saturday afternoon, will please accept this tribute to honesty.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 28, living and doing business in this City, highly respectable and influential in society, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, well educated and highly respectable, with a view to matrimony. None need answer unless sincere. Address EUGENE CARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY, LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE, and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c. Fare to Harlem, 8 cents. J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859. SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wedn'sday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'day, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22 ......12 M.	Friday July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wedn'sy, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedns'ay, Aug 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859. SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 23 ......12 M.
Saturday July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*,) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26 ......12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York. WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, SPRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M and 3 P M New-York from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A M and 1½ and 5 o'clock P M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light drafted steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday July 27, 3 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 3½ P. M.

Kers' old established Express by this boat.

NEW LINE DAILY.—THE STEAMER GROTON having been put in good order, will commence running to Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring and North Port, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, leaving New York for the above places, every afternoon at 3½ P. M, from Pier No. 32 James'-slip, East River. Returning, will leave North Port, at 5 o'clock A. M.; Cold Spring, 6 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 6½ A. M., and Lloyd's Dock, 6¾ A. M. Fare to North Port, 50 cents; Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Lloyd's Dock, 25 cents.

CAMP MEETING AT NORTHPORT FOR the New-York, New York East and Long Island district, will be held on the old Camp Ground at Northport, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 1 and closing on the following Saturday. The GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine st. at 8½ a. M., landing at Delancy-st., and the MAYFLOWER, leaving Catherine st. at 3½ P. M., have been engaged. Fare 50 cents. ISAAC FORSTER, Committee Arrangements.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON. The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c as follows: Ames-st., at 9¼ A. M. 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M. 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven train.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT, by the inside route, making all the lands, (rain or shine;) steamer IOLAS, Capt J. L. GROTON, leaves foot of Barclay st., Thomas Hunt's pier, at 8 o'clock; Peck-slip, at 8½. Leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS. DANIEL A MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver slip Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING BOAT FOR CITY ISLAND, David's Island, New-Rochelle, Glen Cove, Lloyd's Dock and Northport. The steamboat GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-st. at 8:30 A. M., returning to New-York by 6:30 P. M., affording a delightful excursion.

PORT JEFFERSON, STONEY BROOK AND NORTHPORT.—The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier No. 29 East River, for the above places July 26, at 11 A. M.; 28th at 11 A. M.; 30th, at 12 M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD. WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York. Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet. Also, PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP. All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No 19 in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

THOSE EVENING BELLS—IN THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M. The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms. O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers st on 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CIRCULAR. DAVID DAVIDSON, No. 49 Walker st., New-York City, WILL ATTEND THE BOSTON, NEW-YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALES, And purchase at the usual rate of commission, for Jobbers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all parts of the United States and Canada.
The Boston sale will commence, Aug. 2.
The New-York sale will commence Aug. 30.
The Philadelphia sale will commence, Sept. 13.
THE TERMS OF THE SALES Will be found on the cover of the Catalogues, which will be sent postage prepaid to any one, on receipt of twenty-five cents in postage stamps. QUANTITIES. Please notice that none less will be sold in one lot than is sufficient to amount at retail price to FIVE DOLLARS, except in case of balances, &c. Parties will find it a very convenient mode to forward their orders marked in their catalogues, which will be preserved and returned after the sale. These should be received by the advertiser several days before the sale. The best of care and experience and judgment, used for the benefit of all orders received. REFERENCES.
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THE PROPHECY, OR THE 100TH BALLOON ascension, in the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. NEW MONTHLY, 75 cents a year. "Brilliant literature—artistic music."—*New-York Tribune*. AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY. For sale by News Agents. CONTENTS. LITERATURE.—The Prophecy; Or the 100th Baloon Ascension, a Tale—The Conscript's story—a Napoleonic Tale—A Good Fight—Tale by Charles Reade—Rogers' Table Talk—Anecdotes on Napoleon from the Mouth of Wellington, (entirely new)—History of the City of New-York—Acadia—Artistic and Musical Criticism—Fashions for the Month—Domestic Economy—Careme's and Francatelli's Cookery—The last Victory—The Zouaves—Metternich, etc., etc. MUSIC.—The Orphans Lament—Those Evening Bells—Fare-thee Well, Thou Lovely One—A Calm for those who Weep—God Bless our Native Land—The Death of Warren—A Song of ye Olden Time—The Bride. Four of these are songs with words, for piano and voice. Four are songs without words for piano. All original and copyrighted for this Monthly. The music of this number is worth $3—96 songs are given a year for 75 cents—worth at publishers' prices about $40 or $50. An examination of the Journal will prove this. It is a beautiful quarto in form, and is stitched and covered for the centre-table and piano forte. Ladies especially are requested to look at this publication. It will speak for itself. STEPHEN PAUL, Publisher, No. 215 Fulton-st.

THE CONSCRIPT'S (NAPOLEONIC) TALE, in the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

From the Saturday Review. A striking and original story; a work of genius and sensibility. A LOST LOVE. BY ASHFORD OWEN. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper. Price, 25 cents. Published this day, by T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

FRANCATELLI'S COOKERY, IN THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

FASHIONS IN THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER for August.

So many new notions started, people say gives us DINSMORE'S RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE, THE OLD PIONEER, Established in 1850. With a splendid map. Price 25 cents. Free by mail. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

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A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 635 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy. THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, The Comedy, in three acts, of the SERIOUS FAMILY.

Aminadab Sleek	Mr. Burton
Widow Delmaine	Mme. Ponisi

To conclude with the popular drama of the TOODLES.

Timothy Toodles	Mr. Burton

WALLACK'S THEATRE. FORTY FOURTH NIGHT OF Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28. LALLA ROOKH; After which TEMPTATION. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Managers....Messrs Ravel | Stage Manager, H. E. Wells. The great and renowned RAVELS, GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS, And their extraordinary Company, with the celebrated young danseuse recently from Italy, MLLE. MARIA HENNECART, Will commence a short engagement on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1859.

NATIONAL THEATRE. (Chatham st., near Roosevelt.) THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, WILLOW COPSE. Followed by the Protean Farce of FREAKS AND FOLLIES. After which, the beautiful Irish piece of THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Concluding with SERVANTS BY LEGACY.

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PALACE GARDENS AND HALL, THIS EVENING, JULY 28, 1859, GRAND CONCERT AND ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the eminent Pianist, With orchestral accompaniments. SOIREES DRAMATIC—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. FRENCH THEATRE, No 585 BROADWAY. THURSDAY, JULY 28, And every evening during the week. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. NEW SONGS, SOLOS, CHORUSES, DANCES, and MIRTH PROVOKING PLANTATION SCENES. BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA, LUCRETIA BORGIA.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st. SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. THIRD WEEK OF EPH. HORN. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S FAREWELL WEEK!—On which occasion as a grand coup d'état in necromancy, he will perform some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed in the practice of the mysterious arts of diablerie and magic! He will not promise exactly to restore the dead to life, nor yet engage, in so many words, to make spirit voices audible to common ears; but he will do innumerable other feats equally incomprehensible and amusing. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anaconda. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

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A GOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano to be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner leaves the City within a week. Call immediately at No 33 5th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS. Persons desirous of taking a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 8 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—THE large and commodious steamers SOUTH AMERICA, or RIP VAN WINKLE and OCEAN BIRD, with Barges, for Charter at very low prices. Also, for Sale very low a Steamboat, in good running order, capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot Robinson st., pier No. 21 N. R.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY—BLUE FISH.—The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. F. MARTON, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole manufacturers.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL HORSES AND wagons, with harness complete; also, three light hand carts. Wagons, carts, and harness have been used but little. The wagons are suitable for the grocery or express business; the horses are sound and kind. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES F. FIN, No. 51 West 18th st., near 6th-av.

PASTURAGE FOR TWENTY HORSES.—Parties desiring to turn out their horses for any length of time during the season may hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing J. H. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Hopkins Grammar School—Concio ad Clerum—Phi Beta Kappa—Alumni Meeting—Speeches by Gov. Chase of Ohio and Senator Trumbull of Illinois.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, July 27.

Among the institutions of New-Haven is the Hopkins Grammar School. EDWARD HOPKINS, the Governor of Connecticut, who died in the year 1557, left the bulk of his property in Connecticut, amounting to £1,000, as a fund which should be devoted to the support of two Grammar Schools, one in Hartford the other in New Haven. In 1660, forty years before Yale College was founded, the New-Haven Grammar School went into operation. Next year its second centennial occurs and the graduates of the school, of course, are unwilling to allow the occasion to pass without due commemoration. Yesterday afternoon the Alumni met in the President's lecture room to take the necessary preliminary steps towards insuring an appropriate celebration of the event. Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr., acted as Chairman of the meeting, and E. W. BLAKE as Secretary. After a constitution organizing an Alumni Association had been adopted, officers for the year were elected as follows: President—Prof. A. C. TWINING; Vice President—HAWLEY OLMSTEAD, Esq.; Secretary—The Rev. W. L. KINGSLEY. Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT urged the propriety of having a celebration next year which should be worthy of the institution whose founding it should commemorate. He expressed himself as in favor of having a rousing meeting then, and a *good* dinner, and urged the propriety of asking the coöperation of the Hartford Hopkins Grammar School.

Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr., gave some reminiscences of his school-boy days. One of his schoolmates wishing to play him a trick, and knowing the Professor's fondness for liquorice-ball, managed to envelop a quid of tobacco in a covering of the former substance. Prof. SILLIMAN found the combination anything but a cud of contentment, and ever since has retained distinct recollections of his schoolmate, who now is the proprietor of a corner grocery not a thousand miles from this town.

It was resolved to adopt vigorous measures to insure a spirited celebration of the bi-centennial of the Grammar School, and the meeting adjourned.

CONCIO AD CLERUM.

The Concio ad Clerum was delivered last evening in the North Church by the Rev. HIRAM P. ARMS, of Norwich. As it always is, the audience was quite thin. Theological discussions on warm evenings are no more popular with New-Haven audiences than with those in other places. After the usual introductory services, the Rev. Mr. ARMS announced as the passage on which his discourse would be founded, Ephesians, chapter iv., 11-16 verses, inclusive. The subject assigned for the evening was, "The Local and Practical work of a Congregational Church and Pastor in Connecticut." After defining what he understood to be the meaning of the terms "pastor" and "Church," in this connection, the speaker considered at length the character of the field and the kind of culture it demanded, thus illustrating the peculiar sphere of labor which belonged to the churches and pastors in the State. The discourse, which was somewhat lengthy, was attentively listened to.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEETING.

At 8 o'clock this morning there was a large meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the President's lecture room. After the usual preliminaries the Orator and Poet for next year were elected as follows: Orator, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., New York; Substitute, Judge BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Boston; Poet JOHN G. WHITTIER, Boston; Substitute, J. G. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass. No better elections could have been made, and if the Secretaries will exercise proper diligence in informing the candidates of the honor conferred upon them, and in ascertaining whether they will act or not, the risks of a repetition of another such *fiasco* as has been perpetrated the present year, as far as the poem is concerned, will be largely diminished. There was a pretty strong effort made to elect CHAS TRACY, a lawyer of your City, and a graduate of 1832, as poet, but the old graduates looked with considerable distrust on his poetical abilities, and gave him the cold shoulder. EDWARD HUNGERFORD, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of Vermont, and W. P. WHITNEY, Professor of Sanscrit in Yale, were elected Honorary Members of the Society.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The tent in front of Alumni Hall, which has so often sheltered the old graduates from the rain, was almost useless this morning. The sun shone so clearly, but so gently, that a shield from his rays was nearly superfluous. Graduates whose ages ranged between one score and four score years, met under the tent and in the spacious hall, and spent an hour in reviving old memories and renewing acquaintances which had almost been buried beneath the passing years. Soon after nine o'clock the bell rang, summoning them to take seats in the Hall itself. On the walls were the likenesses of numerous individuals who have been Professors and benefactors of the College. A number of ladies occupied the gallery immediately above the platform which had been erected for the dignitaries. At the right of the stage were Gov. BUCKINGHAM and Ex-Gov HOLLEY, of Connecticut, with Gov. CHASE, of Ohio. Gentlemen of eminence, "too numerous for special mention," were scattered through the room, which was speedily filled by a numerous and interested auditory.

Professor SILLIMAN, Sen., called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge HUNTINGTON, of Salem, as Chairman. Graduates of fifty years and upwards were invited to seats on the stage. Among them were Ex-President DAY, whose appearance was greeted with applause; Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, Professor GIBBS, of Yale College, Dr. MEIGS, for forty years a missionary of the American Board to Ceylon, and others.

On taking the chair, Judge HUNTINGTON made a few remarks. After disclaiming all right to the title of Judge, though he was an humble member of the legal profession, he proceeded to speak of the class of 1819, of which he was a member. The sanitary regulations in force when his class were going through with their course of training, purified them of all drones, and left only the choicest representatives to graduate. [Laughter.] Mr. H. then paid his respects to his former instructors, to Ex-President DAY, Professor SILLIMAN, Sen., and finally to Professor OLMSTED, lately deceased. Then, on behalf of the Alumni he expressed gratitude at the flourishing condition of the College, and his regret that the wealthy graduates who died from time to time, did not remember their Alma-Mater more effectually, as did those of Harvard. There is a law in Massachusetts, he said, which requires children to be named in wills to render them valid, and it is a matter of doubt whether one can be established in that State, when made by a son of Harvard, unless he remembers that institution, for its children must be specified, certainly mothers ought to be. [Great laughter.] When Mr. H. had concluded, Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., nominated JONATHAN EDWARDS, Esq., of the Class of 1819, as Secretary.

The Rev. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, D D., of Stockbridge, Mass., a graduate of the class of 1802, then offered an appropriate and feeling prayer, and the reading of the list of Alumni deceased during the last year was proceeded with.

But two names are to be added to the list already published: JOSEPH C. ALBERTSON, of the class of 1837 died in California in December, 1858, and AARON LYON, of the class of 1849, at Stockbridge, Aug. 22, 1858

After Dr. DUTTON, Secretary of the Alumni Association, had concluded the reading of the list, DANIEL LORD, Esq., of New York, was called upon to speak to the memory of some of the departed.

The President asked Mr. LORD to take the platform, but he said he preferred to be heard, not seen, and was proceeding to make a few remarks, when, at the solicitation of the Secretary, he was prevailed upon to come forward.

He said that he considered the slight history which had been given of the deceased Alumni as a record of victories which they had achieved. In that sense it was a gratifying record, but he was particularly affected by the loss of Prof. OLMSTED. They belonged to the same college society, and the associations he cherished of him were tender. Here was the field of his labors and struggles. Here he lived and died. But few of those present have not been connected with him, as instructor or as friend. Mr. LORD said he spoke merely as an echo of the record which had been read. Prof. O. was simple in his character. His history is a record of New-England life. First he educated himself, and then he went to work to cultivate the minds of others. He shone as a teacher; he shone as a philosopher; and, most of all, he shone as a man. In him there was lost a man of a symmetry of character which won and deserved undeviating respect. [Applause]

Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Sr., then spoke. Mr. HILLHOUSE, a son of the HILLHOUSE to whom New-Haven was indebted for her elms, was one of Prof. S.'s intimate acquaintances. Obliged to go to Paris for his health, he there conceived the idea of reorganizing society in accordance with a plan of his own. It was, of course, a mere idiosyncracy. Eight years ago Prof. S. said he met him in Paris. Then he declared he was not ready to return home, as his theory for ameliorating the condition of mankind was not perfected. When the first sheets of his work were nearly through the press, he heard a Frenchman had conceived a plan similar to his own. This threw him all aback; he set to work to excogitate another system. He died before he had completed it, and was known among the people of the small town near Paris, where he was buried, as *le bon homme Auguste*. Prof. S. then alluded briefly to Col. BOND I'ON and to WILLIAM JAY. Referring to the literary labors of the latter, Prof. S. said that one of the most encouraging signs of the times, in his view, was the efforts which are being made to rescue from oblivion the memory of the great and good men of the country.

Prof. S. concluded amid applause, and was followed by Dr. SAMUEL HENRY DICKINSON, of Philadelphia. Col. I'ON was a classmate of his own, he said, and passed an upright, quiet life. His impartiality, as a politician, was particularly remarkable. He died as he had lived, and is affectionately remembered by all his acquaintances. With Col. GADSDEN the speaker was still more familiar. After testifying to his rectitude of purpose, Dr. D. alluded to Dr. TULLY, also one of the deceased whom he numbered among his friends, and resumed his seat.

The venerable Dr. IVES said a few words with reference to Dr. BEERS, an old resident of New-Haven.

Judge E. K. FOSTER spoke of the Hon. AARON N. SKINNER. He could not but regret that the time had come to allude to such a man as among those who were, but are not. He left the legal profession, honorable as it is when honorably practiced, to assume the still higher duties of the teacher. As a man he was distinguished by his taste in matters of art, and as a citizen by his enlarged and liberal views. New-Haven owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. SKINNER that she can never repay. He ornamented many of her streets with elms, beautified her cemetery, and gave his last and best endeavors to secure her the blessings of water. In political life he was distinguished, and Judge F. said that he regretted he had not been saved to represent the State in the National Halls, for there he would have defended the right, while he would never have displayed that acerbity which destroys what it would amend. In him the Commonwealth had lost a citizen for whom no monument need be erected, for he had built his own memorial in the hearts of the people. [Hearty applause.]

With a few appropriate words, in which he alluded briefly to RUFUS CHOATE, the Chairman introduced Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Long-continued applause greeted Gov. CHASE's appearance. He said he hardly knew what to say, after the introduction which the Chairman had given him. He felt as though he had hardly a right to speak here; but Dartmouth, though not a child of Yale, is yet her sister. These two, with Harvard, are the only Colleges directly founded from England; and he might, therefore, claim to be a first-cousin of Yale graduates. But it was unnecessary for him to eulogize the sons of Dartmouth or of Yale. No praise could add to their merits. But he would prefer to speak of a young son of Yale, not numbered among those who had climbed the steeps of life. Years ago, when he commenced the practice of the law in the city where he Gov. C.) now resides, he found steady young man here whose name was HUGH PETERS. He was steadfast in his labors and was fast attaining eminence. One night he retired to rest, and before morning was a corpse. Apparently he had arisen after going to rest, to take a bath, and was drowned while no eye saw him, the stream which rolled over him proving at the same time his grave and his monument. But New England did not send forth graduates from colleges alone. Her common schools had sent forth distinguished men. While he was listening to the eulogies on deceased graduates, he had on his right hand one who had attained eminence, having as a starting-point a common school education. (Ex-Gov. HOLLEY,) and on his left one who had graduated from a furnace. (Gov. BUCKINGHAM.)

Gov. CHASE's remarks were frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

Dr. FIELD was invited to speak for Princeton College. He had sent his only son to Yale. This might perhaps show that his confidence in Princeton was diminished, but it was not so. Never had her reputation been higher or more deserved, but she was indebted to Yale for three of her Presidents: WITHERSPOON, BURR and EDWARDS. [Applause.] Then, too, there was FINLEY, an itinerant minister whom Connecticut expelled, and whom New-Jersey made President of her first institution of learning. [Laughter and applause.] But Connecticut was indebted to New-Jersey for many of her most eminent jurists, and so a balance might be struck between the States. In conclusion, Dr. F. alluded to the New-Jersey Normal School.

The Chairman here called on Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, to speak.

The honorable gentleman came forward amid applause. He said that he hardly knew from what class he should respond. The Chairman had said he thought he had been trained in the furnaces, and he was right. In fact, he had come from Egypt. (laughter.) Though that territory was not celebrated for its learning, one could not go astray in going there for corn. When he left Illinois they were gathering in one of the largest harvests of wheat which he had ever known to be garnered there, and every other grain would come in proportion. Great changes had come over Egypt since he first went there. Perhaps New-Englanders did not think their money had been well invested [laughter] in that territory, but they were mistaken. In 1840 there were but 100,000 people there; now there are more than half a million. And the people are by no means so ignorant as they get credit for being. To be sure the time once was when there were so few New-Englanders there that Yankees were pointed at rather disparagingly. Only a short time since, a candidate for a high official station, told him that whenever he (Senator T.) had passed through the State electioneering he left a blue streak. [Laughter.] Now there are so many Yankees there that they have to treat them with respect. Senator T. then said he should like to speak of the Constitution of the United States, of its admirable system of checks and balances, but at a meeting a short time since, where he took the liberty of doing this, some politicians who heard him went away and circulated the report that he had been disparaging the principle of popular sovereignty. [Laughter.] Lest he might be considered as attacking some political party in praising the constitution, he would forbear further remark. [Laughter and continued applause.]

The Chairman then called on the different classes by their representatives.

Chancellor LATHROP, of Wisconsin, responded for the class of 1819, and the Rev. Mr. MEIGS of Ceylon, for that of 1809. The Hon. HENRY L. DAVIS, of North Adams, Mass., for that of 1839.

The latter gentleman spoke of HENRY WRIGHT, a graduate of the class of 1836 He went to Tennessee after graduating here, and there took part in the political contest which has divided the State. A short time since the County Clerk, who certifies the validity of land warrants, having become superannuated, Mr. WRIGHT, as a work of charity, undertook to perform his duties that his family might have the benefit of the salary. In doing so he inadvertantly signed the County Clerk's name instead of his own as deputy. The attention of the Government having been called to the great number of fraudulent land warrants issued in Tennessee, had this fact called to their notice and without any preliminary investigation had Mr. WRIGHT arrested on a charge of forgery. Thus what he intended as a charity was turned into a crime, and the blow fell so heavily on Mr. WRIGHT that the next morning he was a raving lunatic. The speaker said that investigation which he had been called on to make satisfied him of Mr. WRIGHT's entire innocence of any criminal intent, but while the cloud still rested on his mind and name he died.

Other graduates spoke for the various classes, and the meeting broke up after singing Lennox.

The anniversaries of the Literary Societies are being celebrated with great enthusiasm as I close.

W—G.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday morning. Complaints were made against vacant lots northwest corner of Harrison and Court streets and low lots on block bounded by Hamilton-avenue, Mill and Court streets, running about 50 feet on Mill-street, 175 feet on Court-street, and 75 feet on Hamilton avenue. They were declared a nuisance and ordered abated at the expense of the owner. Swill-milk again—Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH presented a petition asking for the removal of Mr. HASTED's cow-stables on Franklin-avenue. The subject was referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen FURRY and CARSHOW. Reports—The Health-Officer to whom was referred the complaint against HOBBEY's fat establishment on Ninth-street, Gowanus, reported that the business was isolated, conducted in a proper manner and therefore was not a nuisance. The report was adopted. The complaint against a glue and oil factory on Flushing-avenue between Smith and Morrell streets, was referred to Aldermen FURRY and CARSHOW for investigation. The Board adjourned to meet on the 3d of August at 9 o'clock A. M.

ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday night last about $100 worth of lead was stolen from one house in the Eleventh Ward, where it had been put but a few days before by the plumbers. It will cost several hundred dollars to tear away and replace the pipe. Several other houses were robbed in the same Ward on Monday night. A house in Central, near Myrtle-avenue, was robbed, Tuesday night, of property valued at $50. A large Newfoundland dog guarded the lower story of the house, but the intruders succeeded in quieting him and ransacked the lower part of the house without giving any alarm to the inmates. The house of Dr. ELLIOTT, on Clinton, near Fulton-avenue, was robbed on Tuesday of property valued at $250. A boy named JAMES PAGE was arrested yesterday by Officer HALL, of the Second Precinct, for stealing a quantity of leather from ALFRED WILKINS. The property was found at a small store at the corner of Washington and York streets, where the accused had sold it. He was committed to answer.

THE BAY RIDGE TRAGEDY.—Since the Mayor of New-York has offered a reward for the discovery of the murderer of FANNY DEAN HALSEY, we understand a large amount of collateral information has been brought to light. One gentleman makes affidavit that on the 1st of June—the day Mrs. HALSEY disappeared—he saw a woman on board the Keyport boat, whose personal appearance, as he gives it, exactly corresponds with that of the deceased. His attention was particularly called to her by her strange conduct. She was alone, and seemed disposed to avoid every one, and conducted herself in such a manner that he thought she premeditated suicide, and therefore watched her for some time.

SEWARAGE.—The new Water Board give notice that the plan for sewering all that part of the city naturally drained by the sewer that empties into Wallabout Bay, near the Navy Yard, has been filed, and that objections will be heard on the 22d of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The new Board intend to push forward the work of sewering the city just as fast as the law will permit.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The first annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic School of the Assumption, corner of York and Pearl streets, took place Tuesday evening, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of some six hundred persons who were fortunate enough to be present.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a boy named JOHN RYAN was accidentally run over by a dirt cart belonging to J. O'DONNELL, contractor, on Eighteenth-street, by which he had one foot badly crushed. He was taken home by the Eighth Ward Police.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The work on the new track from Jamaica to Hunter's Point was commenced at the former place on the 25th instant. It will be pressed forward to completion with all possible dispatch.

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers. Constitutions thus impaired come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW's experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN, Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Beware of the ambiguous and mystifying phrases of quacks. Dr. ANDREL, confidential adviser, returned from Europe thoroughly acquainted with the latest improvements in treating disease. Dr. A. is a regularly educated physician, whose testimonials can be seen. No interview necessary, unless desired. Address, inclosing consultation fee, $5, No. 440 Broome street, one door of Broadway, west.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27.

$31,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..	88	300	Reading R.......s60	44½
1,000	Virginia 6s........	94¼	200	do..........	45
4,000	do........	94	300	do.........b30	45
35,000	Missouri S. 6s....	83¼	000	do..........	44⅞
5,000	do..........s5	83⅝	600	do.........s10	44⅞
15,000	do...........s3	83⅝	100	do.........s45	44⅞
47,000	do...........b60	83⅞	50	Mich. Cen R.......	42
4,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s...	100⅛	50	do.........s30	41¾
4,000	H. Riv R. 3d M.	75	200	do.........s60	41⅝
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	92	125	do.........b60	42
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. B..	84⅛	50	do.........s10	42
1,000	do............	84⅞	50	do.........s30	42
1,000	Ill. F. Bonds....	93⅛	50	Panama R.....b30	116
11,000	La C & M L G R.	15¾	50	do..........	116
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M	92	25	Nor & Wor R.....	36
3,000	M. & M. 2d M. 10 b	50	50	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	8
1,000	C. & R. Island bs	89	50	M.S & N.I.G.S...snw	22¼
20	Park Bank.........	104⅜	50	do..........	22¼
10	Pacific M. S. Co....	70⅞	50	do.........s30	22
100	do...........	71	50	do..........	22¾
160	do...........	71¼	50	do.........s15	22¾
50	do.........s30	71¼	50	do.........s30	22⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s60	74	100	do.......bnwk	22¾
300	do.........snw	74⅜	100	do.........s30	22¾
100	do........bnwk	74⅜	175	Ill. Central R.......	64
100	do.........s20	74⅝	100	do.........s60	63⅝
350	do...........	74⅜	20	Clev. Col & Cin R.	93¾
150	do.........27d	74⅝	110	Gal. & Chicago R..	63⅞
200	do.........b60	74½	100	do.........s60	63⅜
100	do.........s30	74⅝	100	do.........b60	63⅞
42	do...........	74⅜	250	do..........	6⅞
50	Erie Railroad......	6⅞	66	Chic & R Island R.	61
25	Harlem Railroad...	10	50	do..........	61⅛
100	do...........	9⅞	50	do.........s10	61⅛
100	do...........	9⅜	50	do.........s15	61½
25	Harlem R R Pref.	38⅜	300	do..........	61
20	Clev. & Toledo R..	27⅛	100	do.......bnwk	61¼
100	do.........s30	27⅜	50	do.........b60	61⅜
100	do.........b60	24			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	N. C. State 6s...	95¾	100	Erie Railroad......	7
1,000	Missouri S 6s....	83¾	300	Reading Railroad...	45
6,000	Ill. F. Bonds....	93	100	do...........	44⅞
100	N. Y. Cent. R...s15	74¾	200	Harlem Railroad...	9⅞
250	do...........	74⅜	100	M So. & N. Ia. g. s	22⅛
50	Continental Bank..	93⅜	50	G & Chi R.....s10	63⅞
110	P. M. Steam. Co....	71	100	C. & R. I. R.....b60	61⅞

WEDNESDAY, July 27—P. M.

Two important arrivals are announced today, one from Europe, with news to the 16th July, confirming the peace in Italy, the other from the Pacific with the mail and treasure from California to July 5. In London and Paris the Funds had partially receded from the first flurry of speculation and excitement which occurred on the first news of the treaty, but at the Bank of England the rate of interest was lowered to 2½ ℔ cent., and in Manchester and Liverpool unusual activity, with a large advance in prices, took place in the Cotton trade. The sales of Cotton are reported 107,000 bales for the week, and the advance equal to $2 50@$3 50 the bale, or ¼d.@⅜d. the ℔. The rise in Yarns at Manchester is called ½d. the ℔. The foreign Grain trade was depressed, in London and Liverpool, owing, in part, to the fine harvest weather at home. At Havre, the Cotton market was buoyant. On the Paris Bourse the French Funds stood 68.60, and on the London Exchange, Consols were 95½@95⅝ on Friday. American Stocks were more active in London after the peace, and sales of Illinois Central shares were made at an advance of five ℔ cent. in two days, closing 67½@68½. The State and United State Stocks were active, and the latter ½@1 ℔ cent. higher. The quotations for some of the Railway Bonds are also higher.

The *Moses Taylor*, from the Isthmus of Panama, brings a Gold freight of $2,145,000, the largest by any single steamer since December, 1857. The mining accounts continue steady from California, and a detailed statement of the shipments of produce from San Francisco for the first six months of the present year illustrates the uniformity of the production. We have also by this arrival an account of some very remarkable discoveries of Gold on the Pacific coast, at Chiriqui, a little north of Panama. The facts are detailed in the newspaper extracts under our general report, and confirmatory of these we have seen a private letter to the Panama Company from their commercial agent, Mr. NELSON, detailing the same facts, as follows:

"A vessel arrived from Chirique a few days ago, bringing us the news that large quantities of gold had just been discovered in the tombs of the Indians in the neighborhood of David, about 350 miles from this place. The gold is found in the shape of ornaments, birds, alligators, sharks, &c. Some very fine gold, others very much alloyed with copper. I have seen letters from two gentlemen of David of undoubted veracity. One estimates the value of the gold extracted in about three weeks at $100,000. Another estimates the quantity to be over nine arrobas (222 ℔s.) About a thousand men were then at the diggings. The burial ground extends over several leagues. There is quite an excitement in Panama on the subject. Two vessels have already left for Chirique, and another will leave to-morrow. The people of Chirique say there was a gold mine in the neighborhood, supposed to be the richest in South America. This mine was near a large Indian town called 'La Estrella.' The tradition is that the Indians rose on the Spaniards and forced them to leave the country, and that they retired to Costa Rica, where they founded the city of Cartago."

The English news puts a bright face upon our Cotton trade, present and prospective. In prospect of another large crop, which may reach four millions bales, the renewal of active trade at Manchester with the whole world, and the continued good accounts which that trade and our own are receiving from India and China for manufactured goods, the importance of a large advance in the raw material can scarcely be exaggerated. These advices are also highly appreciated by our banking houses in the Foreign Exchanges, as tending to give stability to the best source of their business through the remainder of the Summer and Autumn. The turn in Cotton and the rate of interest at the English Bank will, we think, tell at once upon the export demand for Bullion, confining it through August to the receipts from California and the South; though the next mail or two will enable our bankers to speak more decidedly for themselves on this point. The Exchanges for Saturday have not yet opened. The impression is, there will be a diminished demand on Paris, as compared with last week, while the English rates, if any thing will be a fraction easier. There will not much done until after the *Europa's* mail is delivered. The *Ariel* sails on Saturday for Havre, and the *City of Washington* for Liverpool. The principal Bullion engagements will be for the latter. The Hamburg steamer *Borussia* will follow on Monday, Aug. 1.

The Custom Duties to-day are $209,000; other receipts into the Sub-treasury, $19,000; disbursements, including $45,000 on California account, $195,000; balance this afternoon, $5,159,847.

The market for Money to-day, in actual transactions, rules 6 ℔ cent. for some parcels of August and September bills, of prime character, taken to fill up the lines of one or more of the leading Banks, and 7 ℔ cent. for November and December bills of like choice, taken outside. We also hear of January paper at 8 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers paid 5 ℔ cent. on choice collateral, and 6 ℔ cent. on miscellaneous, for loans negotiable on demand. The market, generally, is steady, with a fair demand, and some signs of improved trade to create good paper.

We understand that the *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, has about $250,000 in Mexican silver on freight, for which there is a ready demand for export to England, where the China orders are being renewed.

The Stock market to-day was but moderately active in the amount of dealings, and, though at one time showing some firmness for part of the Share list, prices closed in the afternoon generally dull. The closing quotations throughout vary scarcely a fraction from the last prices made yesterday, although some intermediate sales of Reading, New-York Central, Michigan Guaranteed and Pacific Mail were made at a partial advance. The last price of Central is 74¼@⅜. Panama was ¼@½ ℔ cent. up, say 116¼@116½. The State Stocks were in steady demand, under a somewhat free offering of Tennessees and Missouris at the early Board. Railway Bonds, of the best class, as far as offered, were firmer, particularly Illinois Centrals The prevailing feeling at the close of the Second Board was one of inactivity, and, as remarked yesterday, the Stock Exchange responds less decidedly to the foreign news than any other department of business.

The Wabash Valley Companies are again compelled to ask indulgence, though a short one on the August interest due on their mortgages. The amount is $119,000, which the President, according to his communication in another place, promises to meet in three or four months. We refer to his statement for reliable information on the business of the road through a season of general depression in the Western traffic, as well as for the calculations of the Company on the season soon to open, it is believed, on a more cheerful trade.

The August half-yearly Dividend of the Leather Manufacturers Bank is 5 ℔ cent. and the Marine Bank 3 ℔ cent.

The sales of Cotton to-day are reported over 3,000 bales, at an advance of ¼ cent. The export of this staple last week from this port raised the aggregate clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $1,835,000, an improvement of a million dollars on the previous week. The Corn Exchange, to-day, notwithstanding the news, exhibited more firmness for Wheat and Flour. Provisions, on the other hand, are dull.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*:

Am. Ex. Bank......	$175 000	James Patrick......	78,000
August Belmont......	180 000	Richard Patrick....	50,000
Booth & Sugar......	7 500	J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon.	3.800	Wm. Perkins........	9,000
Conroy & O'Connor.	7.500	Ross, Falconer & Co	45 374
C H Crosby........	25,150	A S Rosenbaum &Co	23,300
J. H. Coghill........	10 361	Roberts Morris & Co	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	85,000	A. Rich & Bro......	9 500
H. Cohen & Co......	31,000	S. G Reed & Co....	2,822
C. H. Cummings....	3,000	F. Rutherford......	2 195
Duncan, Sherman & Co	90,0 0	Slate & Co........	20,640
De Witt, Kittle & Co	20 000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	54,000
J. Durand & Co.....	7,298	J. Stanwood........	2,060
J T & W. H. Daly.	5,000	Strauss, Hartman, Raffilin & Co......	3,888
Z. Einstein, Bro & Co	14 656	Scholle Bros......	31,465
Freeman & Co......	83.532	Strauss, Bros & Co.	78,646
Flonell, Mint'n & Co	14,000	A. Jakob. & Co....	32 000
J. Goldsmith & Co..	16 700	Taafe, McCahill & Co	41,800
W. Boge & Co......	32 0 0	Treadwell & Co......	20,800
H. Bastings........	2 400	Turner Bro........	3,000
Howland & Aspinwall	3,781	A. E. Tilson........	3,000
W. Heller & Co.....	20,000	J. B. Weir........	25 878
M. Heller & Bro....	14,570	Wells, Fargo & Co.	378,500
Janson, Bond & Co.	16 600	Order............	37 130
Jennings & Brewster	8,000	Lobach & Schepeler.	18,464
Eugene Kelly & Co.	152 500	Von Leht. Schmillinsky & Co......	14,372
Kerley, Byrne & Co	5 700	Fred. Probst & Co..	2,000
L. S Lawrence & Co	11,800	E. J. Forstall......	2 000
Metropolitan Bank.	15 800		$2 135,375
Meader & Adams....	11,000	From Aspinwall....	9 624
R. Meader........	5 800	Total............	$2,145,000
Neustadter Bro.....	21,000		
Peter Naylor.......	10,000		
J. B. Newton & Co...	23,050		

From an interesting half-yearly review to June 30, of the trade of San Francisco, in the *Evening Bulletin* of that city, we make the following extracts:

From domestic Atlantic ports, Great Britain, France, China and the East Indies, the aggregate tonnage for the first half of each of the last three years was as follows:

1857, tons, first six months........................83,088
1858, tons, first six months........................81 020
1859 tons, first six months........................126,555

The foregoing shows an increased inward tonnage movement from the principal quarters whence our supplies are derived of more than 52 ℔ cent. the present year over 1857, and nearly 55 ℔ cent. over 1858. A most forcible commentary upon the condition of our overstocked market is afforded by the above data.

These excessive importations are further illustrated by a comparison of the amount of freight money paid during the same period, as follows:

Freights paid first six months, 1857.........$1,465,884
Freights paid first six months, 1858......... 1 275 816
Freights paid first six months, 1859......... 2,355,114

As it is only in exceptional cases that vessels arrive here with anything less than full cargoes, the amount of their tonnage correctly shows the extent of our imports; but our exports are better exhibited by their market values. The following is a comparative statement of the exports, other than treasure, for the first half of each of the last three years:

First six months of 1859........................$2 324,734
First six months of 1858........................ 1,795,445
First six months of 1857........................ 2 072,012

The exports of quicksilver for the first half of the last three years were as follows: in 1857, 11,938 flasks; 1858, 13,452 flasks; 1859, 581 flasks. This immense falling off is solely attributable to the suspension of operations at the New Almaden Works, caused by yet existing litigation as to the proprietorship.

The exports of treasure for the first six months of 1859, 1858 and 1857 were as follows:

First six months of 1859........................$23,685 562
First six months of 1858........................ 23 537,576
First six months of 1857........................ 23 743,489

This shows a remarkable approximation for the periods named, and together with other indications, gives rise to the opinion that the sum total of the present year will be fully up to that of either of the former, if it does not somewhat exceed them. The annual product of the mines is doubtless as great as ever, but can never be judged of accurately by the exports, as these are governed to a great extent by financial emergencies abroad.

The deposits of Gold Bullion at the United States Branch Mint in this city, for the first half of 1859 and 1858 were as follows:

	Ozs.
First six months of 1859........................	440,342 87
First six months of 1858........................	663,387 69
Falling off........................	223,044.82

This large decline the present year is attributable to the prolonged Winter, which prevented operations in many important mining sections till late in the season.

The movement of passengers, arriving and departing by sea, for the next six months of 1859, is denoted as follows: arrived, 17,034; departed, 11,103; gain, 5,931. During a corresponding period of 1858, owing to the Fraser River exodus, there was a net loss of 202. During a like period of 1857 there was a gain of 4 295. The gain from arrivals by sea for the entire of 1858, notwithstanding the loss adverted to in the first half of the year, was 12,745, which somewhat exceeds the average gain of 1859. The greatly reduced prices of fare, however, which have lately depleted our population, must swell the total gain of the year, since sufficient time has not yet elapsed for us to have experienced its benefits along with its disadvantages.

We have received from the office of the Canal Company the following returns of the Coal trade through Delaware and Hudson:

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

Coal shipped from Honesdale for week ending July 23, and since Jan. 1, 1859:

	Week.	Year.
Tons........................	26 404	242 097
Same time in 1858........	15 789	125 389
Increase in 1859........	10 615	116,708

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

Coal shipped from Hawley for week ending July 23, and since Jan. 1, 1859:

	Week.	Year.
Tons........................	26.154	323 058
Same time in 1858........	26.847	259,413
Decrease in 1859........	693	
Increase in 1859........		63,653

Wabash Valley Company.

OFFICE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 54 EXCHANGE PLACE.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, accruing on the 1st proximo, will not be paid on maturity, the Company asking a temporary indulgence therefor for a period of three or four months. The annexed exhibit indicates the gross earnings of the road during the twelve months ending June 30, viz:

July........	$75,866 48	January........	$39,052 10
August........	112,341 87	February........	39,750 88
September........	103,491 14	March........	61,724 34
October........	96,063 57	April........	68,918 26
November........	63,517 39	May........	60,068 24
December........	41,503 46	June........	58 481 23
Total........			$820,778 96
Actual operating expenses for the same period........			406,250 56
Balance........			$414,528 40

One year's interest on the entire Bonds of the Company is, to wit:

First Mortgage, $3,400,000........	$238 000
Second Mortgage, $2,500,000........	175,000
Total........	$413 000 00
Balance........	$1,528 40

From the foregoing statement it appears that notwithstanding the pervading stagnation of business and stringency of money affairs at the West, coupled with three successive seasons of short crops, the revenues derived from the road have proved amply sufficient to defray all operating expenses, and also to meet the entire interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Company. It may, therefore, be regarded as demonstrated that a degree of material and financial strength and capacity inheres in the road, sufficient not only to prove it to be self-sustaining, but rewarding and remunerative to its owners, and that too under the unusual disadvantages above mentioned.

The present inability of the Company to promptly meet the August dividend of interest arises from the necessity of employing the means usually applicable thereto to other and indispensable objects. During the past year it was found essential to the successful operation of the road to increase its equipment of power and rolling machinery. Accordingly locomotives and cars were purchased to the extent of $115,000; within the same period expenditures of some $45 000 were made in graveling and fencing the road, and building grain warehouses, and superadded thereto were expenses of $25,000 incident to carrying to successful consummation the recent compromise arrangement entered into between the various classes of creditors of the Company. The extraordinary damages sustained by reason of the great freshet of last season, by which the Company lost one of its largest bridges, besides numerous culverts and other extensive structures, required an outlay of $40 000 to restore the road to its original usefulness. These large expenditures, not likely to occur again, aggregating $225 000, were made directly from the monthly earnings of the road, and indicate the occasion of the temporary indulgence now sought of the first bondholders.

The present and future prospects of the road were never more hopeful and encouraging. A very large crop of Wheat of unusually excellent quality has been recently harvested throughout the Wabash Valley, and the yield of Corn promises to be very abundant. Other elements of advantage and prosperity will soon be secured by the completion and opening of two important lines of tributary railways. The Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad is in a forward state, the iron and superstructure is now being laid and it is expected that it will be ready for the passage of trains early in November next. The completion of this great trunk line gives the shortest and most practicable route from Burlington and Central Iowa to all eastern States, and will draw a vast traffic upon the road of this Company from one of the most extensive and richest sections of country in the West. During the present season, the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad will be in successful operation, thus filling up the only remaining link of rail communication to St. Joseph, Missouri. The completion of these great works, combined with the large incoming crops, and unmistakable indications of a general revival of business at the West, furnish substantial grounds for confidence in the future success of the road, and the belief that the interest now deferred will be promptly met at the data heretofore named. Those parties holding coupons maturing on the first prox. will be allowed interest for the period thereafter held.

A. BOODY, President.

Pittsburgh Banks—July 25, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits
Bk. Pittsburgh..	$281,836	$426,548	$1,801,558	$685,280
Exchange Bk...	498,880	210,176	1,476,663	281,089
M. & M. Bk.....	289,747	128 873	926,486	284,687
Citizens' Bk.....	137,790	87.137	601.744	87,783
Mechanics' Bk..	221,120	74,973	757,501	85,312
Iron City Bk....	2-5 865	116,855	764,123	218.589
Allegheny Bk...	207,015	104,693	694 193	137,883
July 25......	$1,888,243	$1,119,255	$6 961,768	$1,750,313
July 18......	1,868,923	1.052,191	6,955,020	1.734,554

Review of the California Market.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday Evening, July 4, 1859.

But a limited business has been transacted during the past fortnight, the market having ruled extremely dull throughout that period, with a general downward tendency of prices. A material falling off in the quantity of goods going to the country is also to be noted, buyers from the interior being disposed to purchase very sparingly. This inactivity is partially attributable to the approach of a season of the year when business is usually slack, and further to the delayed arrival of numerous cargoes from Atlantic ports and other points of supply. Stocks in hand are more than ample to meet any disposition of buyers to enter the market, but they have refrained from further operations, evidently in the expectation that upon the arrival of the large supplies now due, they would be able to obtain still lower terms from importers.

While trade has been thus inactive, the receipt of each day's intelligence, whether by Overland or Ocean Mail from the Atlantic side, or by arrivals from China, has been of a discouraging character. Finally, at the close of the past week, still further unfavorable advices have been received from those quarters, and we realize that all the discouragement that has been continually this year offered to shippers has had no effect upon their movements, and that they still persist in sending goods forward, in utter disregard of the capacity of this market to dispose of them. Business closed on Saturday, the 2d inst., much depressed and the gloomy feeling in trade circles was deepened by the announcement of two considerable failures. We do not look for any improvement at present in the demand for goods, and we shall be shortly in receipt of supplies to an extent that would more than equal the fullest degree of consumption of which the country is capable. Under such circumstances, the immediate tendency of prices is anything but favorable.

Elsewhere we give a brief summary of the commerce of this port for the half year just terminated, and invite attention to the excessive tonnage arrived during that period, as affording an explanation of the present overstocked condition of our market.

The arrivals have been the *Flying Mist* and *Wizard*, from New-York; *Cyclone*, from Boston; *Arago*, from Philadelphia; schooner *Cockchef*, from Newcastle, Maine; *William Ludwig*, from London; *Pudel*, from Glasgow; *Almatia*, *Challenge*, and *Golden West*, from Hongkong; *Magnolia*, from Manilla; *Surinam*, from Melbourne; *Yankee*, from Honolulu; *J. H. Roscoe*, from Central America; *Santiago*, from Tahiti; *Sophia Adelaide*, from Sitka; *Giulietta*, from Mazatlan, and bark *Magnolia*, from Realejo.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unsettled, and demand confined to the better grades; sales 900 bbls., at $3 for sour; $4 25@$4 50 for extra Wisconsin; $5 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5 37½@$6 for double extras. WHEAT unsettled, and demand confined to milling lots; sales 10 000 bushels, at 67½c.@68½c. for Milwaukee club; 98c. for old red Ohio; $1 02 for new do. afloat. CORN quiet and steady; sales 6 000 bushels, at 65c. OATS tending downward; demand moderately active; sales 20,000 bushels on private terms, supposed to be at 28c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—2 000 bbls Flour; 10 000 bushels Wheat; 33,000 bushels Corn; 26,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—16,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales small. WHEAT in better milling demand, but there is not much doing in consequence of the difference in the views of buyers and sellers; sales 5 000 bush. extra Milwaukee Club at 74c. CORN continues scarce; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS dull but unchanged, at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bush. Wheat; 7,500 bush. Corn. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 27.

FLOUR unchanged; receipts larger than for some days past. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. CORN firm. WHISKY, 24c. PROVISIONS unchanged; Mess Pork, $15 50.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 27.

FLOUR quiet; City advanced 12c. Howard-street unchanged. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c. on the better grades; White $1 20@$1 35; Red $1 15@$1 25. CORN steady. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

FLOUR quiet; superfine $5 50. WHEAT heavy; red $1 18@$1 24; white $1 27@$1 31. CORN buoyant: yellow 80c.@81c. WHISKY dull at 26½c.@27c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 27.

COTTON. The sales to-day, before the receipt of the *Europa's* advices, amounted to 2,300 bales; nothing was done afterwards. FLOUR very dull. PROVISIONS very dull. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 26.

COTTON inactive; middling 11⅝c.; sales of three days, 2,250 bales; receipts the same time, 400 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90⅞; Reading Railroad, 22⅝; Morris Canal, 52½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Great Britain......	July 28	New-York....	Liverpool
Indian..............	July 30	Quebec........	Liverpool
Ariel................	July 30	New-York....	Southa'n.
City of Washing'n.	July 30	New-York....	Liverpool
Borussia..........	Aug. 1	New-York....	Southa'n.
Africa............	Aug. 3	New-York....	Liverpool
New-York........	Aug. 6	New-York....	Southa'n.
North Briton......	Aug. 6	Quebec........	Liverpool
Europa............	Aug. 10	Boston........	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell..........	July 16	Glasgow......	Quebec.
Hammonia........	July 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
Anglo Saxon......	July 20	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Kangaroo..........	July 20	Liverpool....	New-York
Ocean Queen......	July 20	Southa'n.....	New-York
Persia..............	July 23	Liverpool....	New-York
Glasgow..........	July 27	Glasgow......	New-York
Nova Scotian......	July 27	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Arabia..............	July 30	Liverpool....	Boston.
City of Baltimore.	Aug. 3	Liverpool....	New-York
Vanderbilt........	Aug. 3	Southampt'n.	New-York
North American..	Aug. 3	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Saxonia............	Aug. 4	Southampt'n.	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Quaker City......	July 30	New-York....	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—Joseph Palmer, A W. Bains, S. Higgins, Henry Moreton, A Carron, C. A. Shark, Lewis Morris and son, Mrs. M. R. G. Rudder, Mrs. James Donage, Dr. V. W. Harrison and lady, J McJ. Bensel, W. B Reid and lady, Dr. W. R. Donaghe, T. A. Macnair, M. Matheson, N. Archer, Miss Mary O. Manly, Mrs. Trumper, H. H. Billing, William Midlam, Edward Roberts, Fredk. Jones, James W. Cuyler, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Aptomas, J. W. Havens, Mr. Constable, John C. Hudson, E. Creigher, and 14 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall—Miss Hannah Lawrence, Miss Fremont, Capt. Burton, U. S. A., lady and 2 children; Miss Casey, Miss Bessie Casey, Lieut. Ayres, U S. A., Lieut. Tipton, U. S. A., Mr Gardiner, Lieut Gwashney, U. S. A., A. Austin and wife, R. C. Howard and wife, Capt. Subbock and brother, Jas Funday, lady and servant; P. Fine, Mrs. Reeder and child, O. F. Griffin, lady and infant; Bishop Scott and lady, J. Thorne, Dr. Denn and son, Mrs. Grattan and child, O. F. Cypriana, J. R. Arquella, A. H. Spencer, J. Joffe, Birdseye, Schotte, Mrs. Robinson and child, Capt. Garwood, David Kendall, Mrs. E Haber and sister, T. Rutherford, Geo Curtis, C. Marsh, J. Moore, J. Dietz, wife and 2 children; Mrs. C. H Bryan, Capt. Sears, Mr. Forbes, J. V. Field, Mrs. Sullivan, C. H. Hayford, W. Manning, T. Whortleberry, Mrs. Harris and infant, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Crosby, J. C. Walder, Jno. Bohm, J. S. Nicholas, wife and child, G. W. Simper, W. P. Bailey, Jno. Webber, Miss S. S. Pierrepoint, Mrs. J. A. Hoitt, Miss Lizzie Janes, Miss Burnett, J. J rfabo, E. M Barnum and boy, McMillan, Robt. Slei, O. Sloat, wife and servant; P. Storer, J. A. King, Capt. W Curry, J. L Taggart, J. Bowers, wife and child; S. C Horsley, H. Kelly, Mrs Richards and child, Wm R. Smith, D. S Marvin, R Russell, C. Brewster, H. X. Thompson, Max Stopp, wife and child; Lieut B. Davendorff, Mrs. Marks and infant, D. Bailey, baggage agent; Mrs Irvine, Mrs. T. McAra, S. R. Rose, A. Garbi, J. F. Dickey, E. Robinson, James Adams, Miss J. Simmons, Mrs. E. Wooster, Miss J. Simms, J. Johnson, Lieut. Smith, U. S. A., J. Andrews, Jas. M Jack, and 470 in second cabin and steerage. From Aspinwall—Mrs Wilson, W. B. Johnson, Juan Lopez, Elizziana Da certo, Bobleque, Jas. Reilly, M. and T. Dickson, and 7 in steerage.

In steamship Europa, at Halifax, from Liverpool—John Wheelwright and lady, John Lin-man and lady, Mrs. Sargent, Mr. Mariotte and lady, Mrs. Townsend and child, Mrs. and Miss Jewett, T Rushmore, lady and son, Mr. Sturdy and lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Jewett, Jr., A. Parris, Chas. B. Reade, Mr. Lavard, B. G. Wainwright, Dr A. Martin, H. A. Wise, W. H. Daniel, Mr Stapfer, F. A. Whitwell, George T. Davis, W. W. Wilson, S. Briggs, Mr. Lereoil, Frederick J. Dunlap, E. D. Bolton, A. D. Mukel, Edward Kirkpatrick, Martin Goldston, S. C. Shyken, Mr Van Bergen, A. Lindsay, B. I. Scloman, John Van Dufsel, Messrs. Brooks, Hayward, Julien, Franco's, Chittick, Ladwidg, Olds, Sheldon, Lewis, Law, Hutchinson, Swanwick, Corgon, Mitchell, Murite, Deans, Baylay, Lawson, Clerk, Cheeps, Manning, Hunter, Swan, Prieats, Payssant, Bargul, Pritton, Smith.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Miss C. ... lm, Mrs. Abisse, Mrs. A. J. Bull and sister, J. R. Clohecy, Wm Pendleton, lady and child, Capt Hornboly, Wm W. King, Emile Kest, nephew and servant, F. Hollander, G. Hyslop, A. Chapsky, W. Burns, R. Y. Chambury, Jas W. Lyons, E. Kugh, J. R. Prahl and child, Mrs C. S. Peters, Mrs M. F. Mitchell, W. Caballero, J. McLeod Murphy and party of ten engineers, D. M. Hildreth and family, Mrs. G. L. Laughland and family, and 30 in the steerage. From Havana—A. Ibazabal, F. de Osma, A. M. Carreau, J. Campbell, M. J. Barto, J. H. Winchester, A. Pachero, R. Jalanca, M. Duart, A. Peon, J. Larrea, H. Peoples, G. Wilson, L. G. Grady, A. B. Tripler, A. Freeman, Mrs. Wilder, Warren Hart, A. Gelston, Jose Parras, M. F. Cuevas, and 40 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets ... 7 20 | Moon rises... 2 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 36 | Gov. Island. 7 25 | Hell Gate.... 8 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ship Queen of Pacific, Dubois, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Weather Gage, McKee, Rio Janeiro, Geo Moke & Co.; May Flower, Deutje, West Indies, ——; E. Cushing, Dixon, St. Kitt's, Yates Porterfield & Co.

Brigs Birchard & Torrey, Cole, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; S. Peters, Higgins, Norfolk, C. & E. J. Peters; Sheet Anchor, Dunham, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Winyaw, Wyman, Bucksport, R. P. Buck & Co; Sea Foam, Bircham, St Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Crawford, Small, Philadelphia, F. Tallman & Co.

Schooners Charlotte Ann, Howland, Plymouth, J. S. Davis; Baxall, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; S. Minge, Weaver, Philadelphia, master; W. Abbott, Smith, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mindora, Sargent, St. John, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; John Roe, Davis, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; J. Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New Haven, master; E. Baker, Ireland, Norfolk, M. Bedell; M. Bedell, Chase, Alexandria, M. Bedell.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans 20th inst. and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. The E. C. has enjoyed fine weather since leaving New-Orleans. On the evening of the 23d, near Sombrero light, coast of Florida, saw a steamer, supposed the Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall for New-York, and exchanged signals. On Sunday, 24th, 4 P. M., lat. 28 30, lon. 79 40, passed ship B. R. Milam, Ellis, standing to the northward.

Steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall July 19, via Key West, with treasure and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell

Ship Mayflower, (of Bath,) Hoyt, —— May 7 and 36 ds from Gibraltar, with marble rags, &c., to C. C Duncan & Co. No date, lat 38, lon. 40 saw the starboard quarter of a vessel of about 400 or 500 tons burden.

Bark Charles B. Truitt (of Philadelphia,) Scull, Rio Janeiro July 11, with coffee to McCreacy, Mott & Co. Had some heavy weather, lost fore-topgallantmast.

Bark Corilla Pettingill, Rio Janeiro 45 ds, with coffee to S. & C. S Johnson. No date, lat. 34 56, lon. 75 31, spoke bark C. B Truitt, from Rio for New York. July 26, lat. 36 32, lon. 73 14, spoke bark Zingarillia, from Rio for New York.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio de Janeiro June 15, with coffee to Aymar & Co. Saw going in to Rio barks F. H. Meats and Old Victory. July 23, lat. 37, lon 70 50, exchanged signals with a double-topsail ship, showing red, white and blue, horizontal, with letter M. in the white.

Brig Sea Lion, Wall, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to C. & E. J. Peters

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Cole, Elizabethport, in ballast, for Jacksonville.

Brig Billow, (Br.) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Celt, Jasper, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Dorchester, N. B., 7 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Catharine Beal, Shute, Belfast 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Machias 7 ds., with lumber and lath to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Bay State, Henderson, Port Ewen, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. L. H. Nickerson, Baxter, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. J. Warren, Reynolds, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son

Schr. Curassow, (Br.) Davidson, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff

Schr. D. B. Bayles, (of Brookhaven,) Jayne, Bayport, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to J. Ambah

Schr. Blanche, (Br.,) Elao, Port Spain, Trinidad, 19 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. D. P. Perry, ——, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ruby, Tracy, Millbridge 7 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland 3 ds., lime to master.

Schr. M. Marcy, Young, Port Ewen, coal for Newport.

Schr. Rival, Smith, Stamford 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Novel, Godfrey, Port Ewen, coal for Boston.

Schr. Bride, Dean, Kingston 2 ds., with stone

Sloop Commerce, Smith, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—Bark Ann E. Grant, Swain, from Rio Janeiro May 19.

SAILED—Steamships Marion, for Charleston; Roanoke, for Richmond, &c. Brig Sea Foam, for St. Thomas.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, July 27—Below, ship Wild Cat, Morse from New-Orleans; brig Catherine, Nickels, Bangor.

NORFOLK, July 27—Arr. ship Highland Chief, from Cadiff, with a cargo of railway iron.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Lone Star, Dizer, from Havana July 14, at anchor in the lower Quarantine, reports sailed in co. with ship Arizona, Robinson, for London, and parted co. 18th, in lat. 30 53, lon. 79 30. July 18, lat. 27, lon. 79, spoke bark Sherwood, of Boston, fm. Havana for Cowes, all well.

The steamer Thos. Swann, of Cromwell's line, which left this port last evening for Baltimore, when in the Narrows lost her propeller, through some unknown cause, and was compelled to return to the City. She was this afternoon taken on the Dry Dock.

KEY WEST, July 23.—About 2,090 bales of cotton, from the cargo of ship Indian Hunter, were sold yesterday by public auction, at an average price of $19 10 per bale. The wreckers are still at work saving cargo, and it is expected that nearly all that is in the vessel will be saved.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

MOBILE, July 27.—The schr. B. Watson, Carlisle, from Philadelphia, is ashore on East Bank Mobile Bar. Most of her cargo has been taken out by a steamboat, and it is expected she will be floated off to-day.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Indus—bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore July 10, lat. 14 S., lon. 53 30.

R. G. W. Dodge—bark, bd. S., was signalized, July 17, lat. 26 N., lon. 66.

Speedaway—brig, of Trenton, from Philadelphia for St. Bart's July 16, lat. 26 11, lon. 64 15

Zephyr—whale-ship, bd. N., July 6, lat. 8 N., lon. 44 30.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—July 13, Teutonia, at Bremen; 13th, Christiana, at Deal; Jane Daggett, in the Clyde; 14th, Lucy Thompson, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—14th, Aldanah, at Bremen; Quebec, at Gironde; 14th, E. W. Farley, and Pepperell, at Deal; 16th, Havelock, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—13th, Rosina, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—8th, Observer, from Ardrossan; 13th, Mary Ogden, from Liverpool

Sailed for Charleston—12th, Mary Washington, from Liverpool.

The Macaulay, fm Baltimore, is aground near Helvoet.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr., July 5, Br schr. Defiance, Kingston, Jam; 6th, Br. brig Sarah Charlotte, London; Am. brig Arabella, New-York; 9th, Br str. Plantagenet, Liverpool; 10th, Br. str. Trent, St. Thomas; Am. brig King Brothers, Carthagena; 14th, Am. strs. Northern Light, New-York; Moses Taylor, do.; 18th, brig Drummond, do.; Gilmore Meredith, do.

Sailed—July 9, Br. str. Thames, St. Thomas; Am. bark Ella, Turk's Island; 11th, Br. str. Trent, San Juan del Norte; 14th, Br. str. Plantagenet, Liverpool; 16th, Br schr. New Greyhound, Porto Bello; Oldenburg brig Oceanus, Bremen; 19th, Am. str. Moses Taylor, McGowan, New-York.

CALLAO—Am. ships arr: June 11, Julia Lawrence, Chinchas; 12th, Alleghanian 46 ds. from San Francisco; 13th, Wandering Jew, Chinchas; 18th, Elivera, 64 ds. from San Francisco; 19th, Archer, Chinchas; Imperial, 60 ds. from San Francisco; 20th, Edward Stanley, 56 ds. from San Francisco

Am. ships sailed—June 15, Alleghanian, for the Chinchas; 17th, Wandering Jew, do., 20th, Julia Lawrence, for United States; Castilian, do.; 23d, Edward Stanley, for the Chinchas.

VALPARAISO—Arr., June 1, Am. bark Christopher Hall, 80 ds. from California; 8th, Am. ships Midnight, do. 46 ds; Kingfisher, do. 46 ds; 12th, Hamburg brig George Heinrich, 80 ds. from California.

Sailed—June 2, Am. brig Volante, Buenos Ayres; 8th, Am. ship John Wells, Caldera; 7th, Am. bark Industry, Oregon.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, July 8, schr. John Walker, for Turk's Island, to load salt for Philadelphia.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., A NOTE FOR $663 09, drawn by John D. McCreary & Co. to the order of James Byrens, at six days, dated July 26, 1859. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at B. C. BOGART'S, No. 202 Barclay-st.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN'S Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, RICHARD S. GREEN.

A. H. DRUMMOND, W. M.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ZETLAND Chapter, No 14, R. A. M., are requested to meet at their Chapter Room, Odd Fellows Hall, on FRIDAY, 29th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion, RICHARD S. GREEN.

N. B. KUKUCK, H. P